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No. 9088

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1892

XXXII YEAR

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The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 14, 1892

TELEGRAMS
TO STANDARD.

By direct cables via Lisbon.

Huelva, 12th.—The illumination of the town and harbour last night was magnificent.

This morning, after the Te Deum, the Queen unveiled the monument of Colon at Rabida, amid intense enthusiasm.

The Civic-Historic procession was a great success.

The Americanist Congress have resolved to meet again at Chicago.

Madrid, 12th.—The principal part of the fetes here will not take place till the Queen returns.

Barcelona, 12th.—The Centenary is being celebrated here with a grand Civic Procession.

Rome, 12th.—A prominent Jesuit has been authorised to publish a pamphlet in defence of the foreign policy of the Vatican.

London, 12th.—The Cabinet Ministers and all the political and literary celebrities of the day attended the funeral of Lord Tennyson, which was a very imposing ceremony.

Athens, 12th.—The Prince of Wales, Prince Royal of Denmark, a Russian Grand Duke, and other Royal personages will attend the silver wedding of the King and Queen next week.

Palermo, 12th.—General Corri and the Prefects have arranged a plan for stamping out brigandage in Sicily.

Paris, 12th.—The strikers at Carmaux have protested against the steps taken by the Prefect to preserve order.

Glasgow, 12th.—The murderer McClevan has tried to cut his throat, and is in the prison hospital.

Huelva, 13th—The Queen, King, Ministers and other dignitaries have visited the caravels, the war-ships and batteries saluting.

An official banquet was given to which the commanders of the Spanish and foreign war-ships were invited.

The fetes wound up last night with balls and a grand "retraite" organized by the commercial body.

Barcelona, 13th—The Centenary fetes continue. Grand Kermesse in the Parque, with all kinds of amusements.

The illumination of Columbus's monument last night was enchanting. Bands and choruses in several parts of the city won great applause.

Genoa, 13th—The Columbus celebration was very animated, and there was repetition of the fetes on the King's recent visit. Grand illumination at night in the port and city. In many other chief towns there were similar rejoicings.

London, 13th—The pacific change of rulers in Argentina and the declarations of President Peña have caused a very good impression in this market and a considerable rise in Argentine Bonds.

Rome, 13th—Premier Giolitti has declared that Government is seriously studying the social problems, and will solve them, as well as the financial questions.

If unexpected events do not arise to disturb peace and entail fresh sacrifices he thinks that the National finances will improve in a few years; but, in any case, he will balance the Budget without fresh taxes.

The deficit for the present year is estimated at 25 millions of lires.

The Conservatives will shortly meet in Milan to reorganize the Right Party.

Paris, 13th — The agitation of the strikers at Carmaux against the decree of the Prefect is quite fictitious.

The whole Press is against the strikers, and praises the prudence and firmness of the Government.

Several arrests have been made.

(Per Havas Agency.)

Vienna, 2th.—Emperor William had a long interview to-day with the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, Count Kalnoky.

Madrid, 12th.—The American Congress at Huelva was closed to-day by the Queen Regent and the young King. The fetes here are still going on brilliantly.

New York, 12th—The Federal Government decreed a general holiday to-day at the request of the Spanish Minister.

There was a grand naval review in port. In all other cities of the Union the Centenary was likewise celebrated.

Rome, 12th.—Giolitti has declared that he will be able to balance the Budget without fresh taxation, by changing the present financial organization of the country.

King Humbert has dissolved Parliament. General elections will take place on November 13th, and the new House will meet on the 23rd.

Madrid, 12th.—The fourth Centenary is being celebrated here with great eclat.

Paris, 13th—The situation at Carmaux is becoming worse. The course taken by the Company has so excited the workmen that riots are feared.

Huelva, 13th—The monument to Colon was unveiled here yesterday afternoon in presence of an enormous crowd.

St. Petersburg, 13th—The Czarevitch left to-day for Athens to attend the Royal Silver Wedding there on the 27th inst.

(To the "Prensa".)

Huelva, 12th.—The Queen has given decorations to the officers of the foreign war-ships that have taken part in the fetes. She has also decreed that henceforward this date is to be a national holiday; and she has conferred special privileges on the Rabida Monastery, has pardoned five convicts, and conferred special honours on the cities where the Spanish conquerors of South and Central America were born.

Washington, 12th.—Mrs. Harrison is still dangerously ill and is sinking fast. The President scarcely leaves her bedside.

London, 12th.—The Shakesperian Society has sent one of the wreaths on Shakespeare's tomb to be laid on that of Tennyson.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

On the 12th inst., in spite of many predictions to the contrary, the new President, Dr. Luis Saenz Peña, was quietly installed in office, and at once named his Cabinet as follows:—

Interior—Dr. Manuel Quintana.
Foreign Affairs—Dr. Tomas Anchorena.
Finance—Dr. Juan A. Romero.
Instruction—Dr. Calixto La torre.
War and Marine—Dr. Benjamin Victorica.

"Cedunt arma togis." The military element has given place to the judicial, all the new men being lawyers. This is an additional reason to hope for some improvement in the administration of justice. There is at present no protection for life or property: we all carry our lives in our hands. Law has become a farce. Daring assassins go at large, unmolested by the authorities. Such a condition of things was not seen in this country since 1832, and calls for very prompt and severe measures.

In his inaugural address the new President appears utterly to ignore this terrible state of affairs, and gives expression to a number of platitudes about economy, reform &c. But the lawless condition of the country, the utter break-down of the law-courts, and the chaos in which society is now plunged are matters of infinitely greater moment than even the finances. There are 42,000 law-suits pending in Buenos Ayres, according to the Minister's report, and last week was terminated one which has lasted 40 years. If the group of lawyers who yesterday entered on office in the Government Hourse do nothing to re-construct the legal machinery of the country and check the gangs of red-handed assassins that career freely over the land, we may conclude that the Republic cannot last six years longer, as it is impossible for any civilized community to tolerate very long the reign of terror that has prevailed since 1890, a perfect Carnival of crime.

There seems to be some doubt whether the Budget will be taken up at all this year; it is rumoured that Congress will simply pass a law for the expenditure of 1893 to be on the same lines as that of 1892. It is also stated that Dr. Romero, the new Finance Minister, is preparing a financial programme, involving a complete reform of taxation, expenditure and public debt. All idea of carrying out the terms of the Moratorio Loan of 1891 is now exploded: the new Government will probably take immediate steps to come to a understanding with the London bondholders, either to cut down the nominal amount of debt by 50 per cent, or to fix a moderate rate of interest (not exceeding 2 per cent) on the total foreign debt, including railway guarantees.

As it is generally believed that the new President and his Finance Minister are opposed to any further issues of shinplasters the gold premium has already begun to decline, and will probably go down to 200 per cent, leaving the paper-dollar at a value of 16 pence. This may be considered its normal value, so long as the volume of paper-money ranges about 300 millions, which is three times the actual sum requisite for our trade and population.

The official report on Argentine Railways was published yesterday for the year 1891, and shews what a very disastrous one it was for our railways: the figures are reduced to £ sterling at the rates current in the years 1890-91:—

	1890.	1891.
Miles open.....	5,710	7,310
Cost £.....	68,800,000	76,200,000
Passengers No.	10,067,000	10,820,000
Tons goods....	5,465,000	4,730,000
Gross receipts £	3.430,000	3,060,000
Expenses £....	2,260,000	2,090,000
Net profit £....	1.170,000	970,000

The net profit in 1891 was 1¼ per cent on capital, as compared with 3¼ per cent the previous year. Almost 90 per cent of existing railways belong to English Companies, the total capital of State lines (between National and Provincial) being only £10,200,000 sterling. The sum already paid by Government on the East Argentine Railway for guarantee is £1,060,000, which is £90,000 in excess of the original cost of construction.

We regret to announce a daring outrage by the municipal authorities of the village of Bolivar, province of B. Ayres. The municipality of that place coveted the small grain-farms of some German and Italian settlers, who had bought their farm lots from Government in 1885. A band of 40 police, armed with Remingtons, attacked Mr. Haupt's farm and mill on the morning of Oct. 2nd, having first set fire to the out-offices. The Commissary was killed, the Justice of Peace wounded, and several police so much injured or frightened that, after a couple of volleys, they all took to their heels. The matter is now in the hands of the Italian and German Ministers.

Rain has at last fallen in the northern departments of this province and in Santa Fe, at a moment when sheep-farmers and agriculturists were full of apprehension owing to the lengthened drought. Some losses in sheep and cattle have, indeed, already occurred, but there is happily no longer any fear of a wide-spread catastrophe like the drought of 1859, or that of 1864.

Some further revelation have come to light respecting bank-frauds in Santa Fe under the Celman free banking regime: one gentleman is found to owe the State Bank 16,000,000$ currency, or £980,000 sterling.

The health of our city continues good, and there is every hope that we may be spared a visitation of Cholera. Yesterday a suspicious case was reported at the Boca, the unsanitary condition of which quarter is a constant menace to the city. Telegrams from Brazil report that yellow-fever has again declared itself at Santos. It is likely that quarantine regulations will be very stringent this summer, and unless some reform be made at Flores Island passengers from Europe will have much to suffer.

At Montevideo there is no sign of improvement, the public having no confidence in the Herrera administration. Under a new Government, which would at once liquidate the National Bank, the Hypothecary Bank, the Obras Co. and similar enterprises, a better order of things would speedily ensue.

It is observed, meantime, that the course of events in Montevideo is powerfully influenced by that in Buenos Ayres, and as the Argentine Republic appears now to possess a respectable Government, bent on reparation, there are hopes that Montevideo may feel the impulse and enter on timely reform. The resignation of Pres. Herrera would be a great act of patriotism, in harmony with the better times that appear to be at hand for the republic of La Plata.

Advices from Paraguay are, meantime, of an unpleasant character. The conflict continues between the Government and the Railway Co., the guarantee by the former being in default since Sept. 1890. The guarantee is £55,000 per annum on the sections open (£90,000 on the line when completed), but it is really of no value, seeing that the total revenue of Paraguay in 1891 was only £25,900 sterling. The new colony at Canzapá suffered from marauders who killed and robbed with impunity: the French and Irish families there were in great alarm.

We quote the following rates of exchange for the packet:—

On London—47¾-3d.
On Paris—5.02-5.03 fcs.
On France—5.02½-5.03½ fcs.
On Antwerp—5.03-5.04 fcs.
On Germany—4.05-4.06.

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

In spite of the repeated announcements that hostile manifestations were being prepared, the solemn ceremony of the installation of the new president on Wednesday last passed off quietly. The police were in strong numbers, there being over a thousand of them in the plaza, which was crowded from an early hour. The troops looked remarkably well. At 2 p.m. Dr. Luis Saenz-Peña, President-elect, left his house accompanied by two hundred friends, there being 20 mounted police in front and as many behind. Flowers were showered down on the party by ladies in the balconies of houses. Some persons tried to get up a disturbance by whistling, but the police nipped the movement in the bud. The President-elect, while the troops presented arms, entered Congress Hall and seated himself to the right of Dr. Varela, President of the Senate. Dr. Uriburu, Vice-President of the Republic, took the chair on the left. The customary oath was then taken, and Dr. Varela addressed a few words to the new President, dwelling on the grave duties of the Chief Magistracy.

Dr. Luis Saenz-Peña in reply delivered the following speech:—

Senators and Deputies,

The oath I have just taken in your presence embodies the grave duties and responsibility which I from this moment assume towards the Republic. I will respect and I will faithfully enforce respect for our Constitution. I have sworn on the Holy Bible to loyally and patriotically discharge the duties of President of the Republic and maintain the system of Government established by our Constitution. And now allow me to dwell on the importance of that oath as viewed by a sincere believer who arrives at the presidency of the nation, a believer who has already made a public profession of his faith and principles and who has bound himself, as the Constitution sets forth, to respect the liberty of conscience and of worship.

My first word, on assuming the responsibility of government, is an appeal to Divine Providence, which has so often come to the rescue of our cherished country in moments of difficulty, for assistance in the fulfilment of my severe duties; and I also seek the co-operation of the honorable senators and deputies who represent the Argentine nation. I trust, moreover, that I may count on the goodwill and support of all the inhabitants of the country. Let every one, in his own sphere, contribute to accomplish the task we are now about to begin. I arrive at the summit of power by virtue of a political evolution which has gathered the streams of opinion into a majority to raise to the presidency a man removed from the ardent struggles of political parties, a man who occupied a quiet post as Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice and who never aspired to the Chief Magistracy.

I deem it advisable at this moment to repeat certain statements which I made in public and which formed the basis of my election to the Presidency.

When the electoral agitation began, a political party did me the honour to inscribe my name on its banner, and in declining that distinction, I clearly expressed my views by stating that, should I be elected by the free opinion of the people, I would never be a party president, nor would I ever allow myself to be called the leader of a party. I said I would be a constitutional president, that I would govern with all patriots, with all men of moral and social standing, that I would seek what the Constitution tells us to seek, namely, honesty and competency without regard to political origin. Later on, when the evolutions of politics led the managing committees of the Acuerdo parties to solicit my consent to my candidature being proclaimed, I hastened to reply that, while thanking them for the honor conferred on me, I deemed it my duty to probe public opinion on the subject, and as soon as I was satisfied, by numerous personal and collective demonstrations, that public opinion was in my favor, I resolutely declared it to be my duty to accept the post of honor and sacrifice offered to me.

I mention this because I wish the country to know the genuine circumstances of my elevation to power. These statements are the sincere expression of my feelings. I could not be a party-president. Besides, it is not my idea of government. It is not in accordance with my temperament or my public character. If public opinion sought a representative of militant passions, it would not have selected me after my statements in public; but I believe, gentlemen, that my election proves that public opinion is in favor of a government of reparation and concord, founded on all the elements of this great political evolution.

I think that the President of the Republic must defend all the rights and guarantees accorded by the Constitution, and he cannot be dictated to by the leader of a party. Such views have guided me in my choice of ministers, and these views I have carried out in selecting men of admitted patriotism, irreproachable reputation and undeniable competency in matters of public interest. I consider that I made a solemn promise to the country when I explained my views and programme to the electoral conventions. Nevertheless I feel that I must repeat what I then stated. All my efforts shall be directed towards the autonomical development of the provinces, each in its sphere, without the intervention of the federal Government, and I do not doubt that certain provinces which are in an agitated condition will find in the patriotism of their sons means to arrive at a peaceful solution of their difficulties.

Owing to the notorious financial condition of the country—the result of the burthen of foreign loans' service and guarantees, the Government will be in the painful necessity of suppressing all kinds of expenditure not considered indispensable.

In regard to our foreign relations I shall observe our traditional foreign policy of strengthening our ties with friendly states and endeavoring to extend our friendship to all the governments of the continent. It is satisfactory to think that in this respect the horizon is perfectly clear.

I begin a government in the midst of difficulties. Although the electioneering question has been settled, there is still a deal of political passion. My duty is to respect all shades of opinion and carry out the Constitutional guarantees; political parties may revolve within their orbits; so long as they cause no disturbance, they will be respected. If unfortunately any seditious movement should threaten the tranquillity of the State, the Government will do all that the Constitution places in its power to do to maintain public order, without which no government is possible. The Spanish-American republics have injured their reputation in Europe owing to the instability of their governments; the Argentine Nation is sufficiently important and representative and should therefore be jealous of our good name. When a government proclaims a programme, setting forth guarantees for institutions and political liberty, sedition is a crime which must be punished severely.

I believe I have formed a correct idea of the exigencies of public opinion. The conservative parties and elements of Society clamor for order and a restoration of confidence, and for stability of government, and this voice of public opinion must overpower the little passions of the moment. Let us all make a patriotic effort to cause a peaceful development of our present political evolution, in order that the Government be not compelled to use extraordinary measures. I have repeatedly invoked the patriotism of my fellow-citizens. Unfortunately political passion has proved stronger than patriotism. Nevertheless I again invoke it.

Gentlemen, in conclusion let me again implore the assistance of Divine Providence to satisfy the hopes centred in my administration, and to crown my efforts with success.

On the conclusion of this ceremony, the President and vice-president accompanied by legislators, generals and other high dignitaries, walked to the Government House, where the outgoing presidents embracing each other. Ex-President Pellegrini, accompanied by his friends, returned on foot to his house, from which he delivered a speech that was loudly applauded. The Ex-president was made the object of a popular ovation.

The only incedent of importance which occurred during the day was the firing of a revolver, by some unknown party. The bullet wounded a printer named del Campo, though not seriously. A minor incident was the throwing of a potato at the head of an ex-candidate for the ministry, the honorable gentleman's hat suffering thereby.

On the whole, the day's proceedings were as quiet as could be desired. The police behaved very well. The sovereign people were in a peaceful mood. The troops looked well, and in fine the new President felt very satisfied.

THE BOLIVAR AFFAIR.

Commenting on this tregic affair our contemporary, the *Nacion*, makes the following statements: Public opinion has already delivered its verdict on this affair. The settlers represent honest work, which is the basis of provincial prosperity, and the attitude of the settlers in this affair shews that they were fully conscious of their rights, whereas the functionaries who proceeded against them were not prompted by consciousness of right. The provincial authorities of Buenos Ayres are far from affording a guarantee of security to the inhabitants. They have been put there for political purposes. They are electoral agents, and in this capacity they can perpetrate abuses with impunity. Hence the frequent conflicts between the authorities and the settlers of a district, the latter being generally declared in the right by the public without going into the circumstances of the dispute. We think it therefore advisable to examine this Bolivar affair attentively. In the main question we believe the settlers to be in the right and the Municipality to have gone off the track, which the Government could and should have prevented with a little prudence.

The Government ordered the farm-lots in Bolivar to be sold in fulfilment of a law, which shews that there can be no doubt as to the ownership of the land. The unsold farm-lots—a circumstance that does not alter the ownership—were rented to the Municipality, by order of Government. Now the Municipality, for one reason or another, but acting as owner of the lots, orders the eviction not only of the settlers but of the purchasers who had paid up a certain percentage. The settlers appealed to Government, and while the petition is being reported on by the Asesor de Gobierno, unfavourably for the Municipality, this corporation applies to the "Juzgado de Paz" and obtains with the order for eviction means to enforce that order, so that the Municipality not only lacked right but did not even display common prudence. It had been authorized to lease the lands, but not to evict the settlers, much less those who already had paid a percentage down. The question would have been laid before the administrative authorities, and in all probability settled in favour of the colonists. The Municipality, however, wished to forestall the Government, and the result was the sanguinary affair which has caused so deep a sensation here.

THE DISPUTED MISIONES TERRITORY.

In one of the last numbers of the *Boletin del Instituto Geográfico* we find an exhaustive chapter on this subject. The chapter in question contains a resumé of the work accomplished in 1887-8 by the mixed Argentino-Brazilian Commission. It will be remembered that the Ortiz-Alencar treaty to submit the question to arbitration was signed in September 1885. It was provided in that treaty that a mixed commission should explore the rivers Fepiri-Guazú and San Antonio and the two rivers situated to the east of those two, and known in Brazil by the names of Chapecó and Chopim and in Argentina as the Pequiri-Guazú and San Antonio-Guazú. The sources and mouths of these rivers were determined in 1759 and 1759, and the Commission were to verify this information.

Although in the treaty it was supposed that the Chopim of the Brazilians was the San Antonio-Guazú of the Argentines, it was subsequently discovered by the mixed Commission that these are two distinct rivers.

The mixed Commission began their labors in he autumn of 1887. The Argentine Commission was presided over by Col. José I. Garmendia and the Brazilian by Baron de Capanema, a gentleman of great energy and activity, although 63 years of age. A preliminary conference was held in Montevideo. On the 22nd October the Commissions arrived at Pirai with all their baggage and immediately began the work of surveying and measuring. Work was briskly kept up at the rate of 12 hours per day. The sources of the Pepiri and San Antonio were explored during the entire month of December, and the following facts were ascertained:—(1) That the tributary of the Iguazú nearest to the source of the Pepiri is not the San Antonio, but another towards the east; (2) that between the sources of the supposed Pepiri and of the San Antonio there is a distance of 12 miles; (3) that the sources of the San Antonio (put down by the explorers in 1759 as those of the Pepiri) are not those of the Pepiri but of a branch of the Urugua-i, an important tributary of the Parana.

The Urugua i was explored by Lt. Domecq-Garcia.

The Chopim takes its source in a swamp covering an area of some 30 square miles. Its general course is westward. There are no woods near the source of this river. Now according to the explorer Oyarvide the San Antonio Guazu takes its source in a thickly wooded district, with a northerly course. The Commissions were convinced that the Chopim and the San Antonio Guazu were two distinct rivers. The explorations which proved this fact extended over a period of six months, which may be considered as the first campaign of the Commission.

For the purpose of taking longitude observations, a marine chronometre, from the Hydrographic Office, was used. The utmost care was taken of this instrument, which was always carried by a man on foot. It was carefully packed in a bedded case.

Misiones is a richly wooded territory. It covers an area of 24,600 square kilometres, of which 20,500 are under timber. Mr. Niederlein, the naturalist, who was on the Commission, observed no less than 250 species of tree besides 160 kinds of bush. There are extensive "yerbales," worked in the time of the Jesuits, but to-day in an abandoned condition, as they belong to private parties who have no interest in working them. Of the area of Misiones, 14,000 square kilometres belong to private parties and about 2000 more on the disputed territory. Most of the land may be said to be in the hands of speculators, and such are the obstacles raised by them that the honest settler is baulked in his enterprise and is compelled to emigrate. Thus Misiones is rapidly being depopulated. Of the private properties, 66 per cent have never been measured or surveyed. With good roads and bridges Misiones would soon advance at a gigantic pace.

We may conclude this somewhat brief summary of the labors of the Commission with a few particulars in reference to the origin of this famous and more than once dangerous dispute. The ignorant statement of an Indian was accepted by the explorers in 1759, at a moment when their march had been arrested by rapids, and these explorers, whose enthusiasm had considerably subsided at the sight of this obstacle, gave a false situation to the river Pepiri, which the Brazilians uphold as their limit and which may aptly be termed the Pepiri de Arirapi (the name of the Indian already alluded to). In February 1759 the second mixed Commission sailed from San Javier on the Rio Uruguay. The Portuguese Commission (122 persons in all) was under the command of Colonel José Francisco de Pinto Aporni, the Spanish numbering some 116 persons. The most extensive and complete preparations had been made for the expedition. It was this Commission that accepted the story told by the Indian Arirapi.

Captain Gallan and Madame Barrat went up in a balloon at Palermo on Wednesday and came down safely near Saavedra.

TROUBLES AT CAMPANA.

Campana, Oct. 12th.

When Mr. Thomas E Murray was appointed Justice of Peace here by the authorities in La Plata, last June, there was a case pending of which the documents could not be found. The ex-justice Dr. Rojo, was ordered to deliver them. This he refused to do. It would be well to remember that in this case the accused was his brother-in-law. As the ex-judge would not give up the necessary papers, Mr. Murray had him arrested and (after six days in prison) the judge of the Criminal Court in La Plata, Dr. Sarmiento, sent an order for his release, on bail. In the meantime the documents are missing. Now as to the arrest of Mr. Murray.

On Monday Oct. 3rd, at 5 p.m. an order was received from Dr. Sarmiento to have the documents with respect to the arrest of Dr. Rojo forwarded at once. This was done on Tuesday morning by the first train, and in registered letter. On the same evening an order for the arrest of Mr. Murray, for not obeying the order of the criminal judge, was received by the Commissary. There seemed to be a little undue haste here, and the motive for it cannot be attributed to urgency.

It is necessary to explain that our Commissary and Dr. Rojo with the majority of our Municipality are fast friends so, fast, indeed, that while the Ex-justice was under arrest he was allowed to attend dinners given by some of his party and having our Commissary for a guest. Now it will be better understood why the Commissary with his assistant sped away on Tuesday evening to Mr. Murray's estancia, 3 leagues distant, to tell him that the Criminal judge, Dr. Sarmiento, was in Campana awaiting his presence. Having arrived in Campana at 10 o'clock that night he was differently informed. He was placed under arrest. Even a telegram was sent to Capilla from here on Tuesday evening to have Mr. Murray arrested there should he happen to be in that town. Criminals flying from justice are scarcely dealt with thus. Had Mr. Murray refused to comply with a judicial order, as Dr. Rojo refused to do, he would be deserving of imprisonment, but in his case, it would appear, justice has gone astray.

According to law there is a penalty of three years' imprisonment for suppressing judicial documents. If those connected with Dr. Rojo's case should turn up we will let you know.

Dos Luces.

P.S.—We forgot to add that when Mr. Murray went, on Wednesday morning, to La Plata, he had not the least difficulty in freeing himself from the slightest charge of want of respect to superior authority, and Dr. Sarmiento then remembered that the Post-office people were the culpable parties for having delayed the documents.

THE CORDOBA OBSERVATORY.

Last year (says Dr. Thome, Chief of Observatory in his report to Government) was a bad one for astronomic investigations. The number of clouded nights was greater and more consecutive than in any previous year since the founding of the Observatory in 1870. There were only 155 favourable nights during the entire year for observation. And of this number only 4 were perfectly clear and transparent. Thus much time was lost last year, and the results at the end of the year were not satisfactory, although our work on an average must have been equal to that of the other observatories. Our work is more difficult as, since we have determined the positions of the brighter constellations, we are now studying the less luminous stars. The Meridian Circle is the instrument that has proved of most service to us during the year, and although we have it now 19 years in use, it is still in excellent condition. We have used it on every favourable night to determine the positions of anonymous stars, in accordance with the rules and limitations of the International Astronomical Society, whose chief seat is in Germany. This method differs from that employed by Dr. Gould. Messrs. Taylor and Ljungstedt conducted the observations, and I am sure that our catalogue of positions is as exact as any. We made 12,324, of which 572 were for the determination of chronometrical errors. On our observations depends the exactness of the positions of 10,400 stars. We have been invited by several astronomical societies and academies to make special observations, particularly in regard to Encke's comet, whose delay in returning to the perihelion is enshrouded in a mystery which science is trying to clear up. Mr. Taylor and myself have observed the minor planet Niobe (No. 71), and we shall continue to observe it until it passes the range of our telescopes. Our observations go to show that errors in calculation have been made in regard to this planet.

We received during the year cipher telegrams announcing the discovery of the Barnard-Denning, Barnard, and Swift comets. Almost all the comets observed during the last five years were discovered by the North American astronomers Barnard, Swift and Brooks, who began as amateurs, without special education, to hunt for comets with small telescopes. Any one may discover a comet. All that is required is a telescope, time and a little care. The discoverer always gives his name to the comet, which is an incentive. Whoever discovers a comet has only to telegraph to me, whereupon I shall observe it and telegraph the discovery to the astronomers in the North, giving the name of the discoverer. Comets may be discovered in any part of the heavens, but as they must all pass the sun, the best place is in the ecliptic, say 30 degrees to the north of the Equator or within 30 degrees south, and a few hours before sunrise or after sunset.

During the year volume XIII. of the Results was published. These observations were made in 1880, the greater part by myself in the absence of Dr. Gould. It contains more positions than any other catalogue ever published. Immediately after the publication of the XIIIth volume, we began to print the first volume of the Zones of Exploration, of which we have three hundred pages ready.

I forward to Y. E. a photographic copy of our map, containing 47,110 stars, showing position and brilliancy up to 10th magnitude.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Hurrah! Safe over the double, Columbus-Presidential ditch, without even a swerve in the saddle. Took it in a fly, by Jove. Everybody was in good spirits yesterday, our London friends especially; and the dear fellows "averaged" Argentines up several points. The Gold Eagle was down in the mouth and wings, but not so much as the Bears longed for. The new era opens with Great Expectations.

We give in another column all the particulars we can find space for of Wednesday's pow-wow. The most significant event of the day was the friendly reception given to President Pellegrini and the troops by the people; even the police were cheered, half joke half earnest. The venerable new President bore himself bravely during the day; walked when he might have ridden in the State coach, and showed no sign of fatigue whatever. Mr. Gladstone could not have gone through the trying ordeal with more vim and "go."

All the new Under Secretaries have been named as well as their chiefs. Here they are both, all in a row, like nine-pins:—

Interior—Quintana, Dr. Beazly.
Foreign—Anchorena, Pelliza.
Education—Latorre, Ojeda and Barros.
War—Victorica, General Obligado.
Finance—Romero,—

If Dr. Romero could prevail on ex-Minister Hansen to waive etiquette and go back to his old post in the Finance office, it would be a great gain for the country and immense help to the new Minister, as his predecessor has had more experience in that department than any other man in the republic, and has everything connected with it at his fingers' ends.

The Tigre Hotel will be opened to-morrow for the season with a grand banquet, and we return our best thanks for the invitation sent to us.

General Viejobueno was installed as Chief of Police yesterday.

General Bartholomew Mitre has been named President of the Superior Council of War, and General Emilio Mitre Chief of the Staff.

There were over 500 people at the inauguration of the Flores Athletic Club on Wednesday, with Polo, Cricket and Lawn Tennis, and everything passed off gloriously.

Another invitation! The Elysee Florida will be opened to-morrow at 4 p.m. Splendid lunch to start with. Nothing like a good lunch for putting people in high spirits.

The P.M.G. wired to his colleague in Montevideo to send up yesterday the mails by the Duca di Galliera and Aconcagua by the river steamer; but they could not be fumigated, as all the employees were up to their chins in the Columbus fetes, and in a Vanderbilt ("damn the public") frame of mind.

The Kermesse Committee ask us to incite our countrymen to compete at the Dog Show in Plaza San Martin, which we willingly do, as we believe they own animals that will carry off most of the prizes, if they enter the lists. Now, gentlemen, send in your bow-wows.

All our

EDUCATION AND WORSHIP.

MINISTERIAL REPORT FOR 1891.

Oct. 9th.

This colossal blue-book consists of 2,310 pages in three octavo volumes. It is perhaps the largest Ministerial report ever published in the world, and like Krupp's new cannon may be sent to the Chicago Exhibition, to challenge admiration of mankind. One printing-office (the S. A. Bank note Co) was unequal to the task of printing it, and hence the third volume had to be given to another establishment.

It contains, however, so much valuable information, interspersed with wise comments by the Minister, Dr. Balestra, that it almost repays us the labor of reviewing. The total number of children and youths receiving education is 305,700, that is about 7 per cent of the population of the Republic, as compared with 12 per cent in G. Britain and 13 per cent in the U. States. The number of children of school age is about 720,000, from which it appears that more than half are growing up in the grossest ignorance.

The Minister considers that the present system of superior education entails a great waste of public money. No fewer than 5,000 youths are educated in the Nat. Colleges and Universities free of charge, whose parents could very well pay for them, and most of these young men are merely wasting time, as they come to nothing. He says:—"Half of the students who graduate in the Universities of Buenos Ayres and Cordoba have no vocation, no perseverance: they are sent by their parents to occupy a bench in the classes, to the exclusion of better youths. Thus it happens in Buenos Ayres, from the records of 6 years, that of 100 youths who matriculated only 44 finished their course." The University students follow three branches of study, viz:—

	Per Cent
Law	35
Medicine	49
Science etc.	16
	100

It is to be regretted that a larger number of students do not choose the profession of medicine, as the supply of physicians appears to be very short There are at present 479 European physicians, of whom 313 have obtained diplomas from B. Ayres, and 166 from Cordoba.

The Minister is of opinion that the Universities of Buenos Ayres and Cordoba, with their 74 professors, might be made much more efficient in turning out physicians if the boys and young men sent there were of a working stamp.

But, when we come to consider the National Colleges the state of affairs is still more deplorable. There are 14 of these colleges, giving free board, lodging and education to 2,900 boys gratis, whose parents are flourishing people. The course is one of 5 years, but of 1,449 boys who matriculated in 1886 there were only 428 who completed their course in 1891, say 30 per cent. In other words 70 per cent of those who enter endeavor to pick up some post under Government. The colleges are a heavy charge on the National Exchequer, and the results obtained are inadequate.

Dr. Balestra goes on to say:—

"In a young country like this, where habits of industry and labor are most to be inculcated, where every man ought to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, these Nat. Colleges are turned to bad account, by making little boys believe that a doctor's cap is the one worthy object of ambition."

"These boys are in fact taught that it is better to understand protoplasms and the vulcanization of rocks than the best systems of agriculture or how to improve the breeds of sheep and cattle."

The sooner, therefore, that all these National Colleges are abolished the better, and in their place the Minister proposes to sow broadcast through the Republic schools where large numbers of boys would be admitted as boarders at a charge of 10$ a month, and which would be but a slight charge on the Treasury.

These schools would be of three kinds.

1st.—Commercial, for teaching book-keeping, geography and modern languages, but no philosophy, no arithmetic science.

2nd.—Agricultural, where the boys would learn practical farming, how to handle a plough or threshing-machine, and wear a peasant's blouse instead of a handsome uniform. In this way a generation of lads would grow up with a taste for farming in all its branches, pastoral and tillage.

3rd.—Schools for trades, such as carpenters, builders, engineers, mechanics, book-binders, cabinet-makers &c.

Such is in brief the reform that Dr. Balestra proposes, and which public opinion will emphatically applaud. He condemns the free system of the National Colleges, and proposes, as we have said, a uniform charge of $10 a month for board, lodging and education. In this way 30,000 boys might be trained up as useful citizens.

Among the existing institutions is a School of Mines at San Juan, with 9 students. Mining may be a delightful study, and so, we believe, is Arabic or Hebrew, but we cannot see the utility of a college with 9 students. Dr. Balestra mentions an anecdote about this School of Mines: there was a class consisting of one student, and the latter refused to attend unless the professor gave him a portion of his salary; the professor accepted the terms, and thus managed to keep his class going.

Turning to matters of another kind the Minister points out the neecssity of a national institute for Deaf and Dumb, or as they are technically termed Deaf-mutes. For what cause, of climate, soil or pedigree, we know not, but the fact stands that deaf-mutes in this country are 6 times as numerous as in Europe. It may be from intermarriage of uncles and nieces and other close consanguinity that would be regarded with horror in England. Or it may be the result of climate.

Taking the census of 1869 we see that deaf-mutes are much more numerous in mountainous than in level provinces, just as we find in Europe that Switzerland has four times as many as England, France or Germany. The average in Europe is about 65 in 100,000 inhabitants, whereas it is 350 in the Argentine Republic. According to the Argentine census of 1869 the several provinces shewed thus:—

	Deaf-mutes.	Per 100,000 pop.
B. Ayros..	544	109
Santa Fé..	152	168
Entre Rios	114	86
Corrientes	237	182
Cordoba ...	626	297
San Luis...	269	501
Salta.....	1,143	1,270
Santiago ..	221	166
Mendoza ..	846	1,283
San Juan..	210	350
Rioja	337	689
Catamarca..	283	352
Tucuman..	535	490
Jujuy.....	786	1,965

Thus it appears that this melancholy affliction is worst in the mountainous provinces of Jujuy, Mendoza and Salta, where the ratio is very much greater than in any other part of the world, viz:—

	Per 100,000 pop.
England	58
France	62
Italy	73
Ireland	82
Sweden	118
Austria	135
Switzerland	245
B. Ayres	109
Jujuy	1,965

Dr. Balestra estimates that, as the population of the republic has doubled since 1869, the actual number of deaf-mutes will be close on 14,000. A few years ago the late Mr. Thomas Drysdale offered a donation of £10,000 if the Government would establish a Deaf-mute Institute, but his generous offer was allowed to pass unheeded. The venerable Canon Balestra, whose name was a household word in Europe for teaching Deaf-mutes, came here from Rome about the same time, and suffered so much annoyance that he died soon after, we believe of a broken heart.

The time has now arrived, as the Minister, Dr. Balestra, says, to make some effort on behalf of these afflicted persons. This is the only country in the world that has no institution of the kind.

We have not room to day to follow the Minister in his valuable, though voluminous report. But we cordially congratulate him on his proposal to abolish the Nat. Colleges, and to put the plan of education on a better footing.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

His Excellency Dr. Balleatra shews some of the many defects in the administration of justice in this country, which render the laws inoperative and inflict incalculable injury on society. We have to condense his remarks as follows:—

The Supreme Federal Tribunal, which Gen. Mitre established in 1863, has become totally unable to do its work, owing to the great influx of European immigrants. There is one of these Courts in each Province, but law-suits drag on for years, because the Supreme Court cannot despatch more than 500 suits yearly. One poor man whose appeal was pending since 1884 threw it up last year, after seven years of worry and expense.

Dr. Benjamin Paz has been appointed to succeed Dr. Saenz Peña, the latter having resigned his seat in the Supreme Tribunal on his election as President of the Republic. Dr. Sabine Kier has been named Attorney-General in the room of Dr. Malaver, resigned.

The Registry is, likewise, overwhelmed with work, the number of protested bills reaching 16,500, one of the results of the crisis.

As regards the Judges of Primera Instancia for the city of Buenos Ayres, who are 17 in number, they are hardly able to get through one-fourth of their work, as shewn by the following table—

	1890	1891
Suits.....	12,933	14,549
Decided....	3,736	3,854
Pending...	9,197	10,695

It will be necessary to double the number of Judges, in order to get through the work.

The Commercial Courts are in a still worse condition: they had 12,400 suits on hand 1st January, and new cases average 900 monthly, so that this accumulation of work is really appalling.

There are also 30 minor tribunals, presided over by Justices of the Peace, and the business of 6 months ending June 30th 1892 shewed thus—

Cases decided....	4,415
Amicably settled..	4,366
Cases pending....	19,415
Total.....	28,196

Thus between the Civil, Commercial and district tribunals there are at present in Buenos Ayres 42,000 law-suits waiting for decision, without the requisite number of judges to despatch them. The Minister deplores, moreover, that very grave charges are made against some of the Judges.

As regards the Criminal Court there were 3,800 cases last year, and the average number of prisoners in the Penitentiary is 900. The Minister considers that the want of prisons in the Provinces is a crying evil, since innocent persons arrested for some municipal edict are thrust into the same cell with deep-dyed assassins. He speaks very highly of the Female Penitentiary, managed by Sisters of Charity, who teach the prisoners various kinds of useful occupation.

The following table shews the number of criminals tried in this city in 1891:—

Argentines	1,004
Italians	1,129
Spaniards	703
French	237
Uruguayans	119
Germans	44
British	29
Various	171
Total	3,436

The causes for which they were tried were:—

Murder	65
Stabbing etc.	931
Robbery	872
Fraud etc.	1,568
Total	3,436

The want of a proper Casa de Justicia is much felt. The Law Courts of Buenos Ayres are at present in lodgings, far from the centre of the city. The Minister suggests that justice in the Provinces could be better administered by as in England.

REMINGTON LEGISLATION.

Oct. 6th.

The facility with which any Justice of Peace or Commissary can collect a band of policemen armed with Remingtons, and march to the attack of an estancia or private house, shews the truth of Gen. Hornos's expression, that "the Constitution rules no farther than Barracas bridge." It is only two months since we published the account of a "razzia" by a Justice of the Peace in Santa Fé upon an estancia near San Cristobal, taking with him a gang of 40 men for the purpose. Had he been punished we might have been spared the recent daring outrage at Bolivar, where the Justice of Peace and Commissary first endeavored to burn alive Mr. Haigh and his family and then attacked the house with 30 rounds of ball cartridge.

The arbitrary conduct of the police authorities towards European settlers has frequently been a subject of complaint, but no efforts have been made by the superior tribunals to check these outrages. In 1888 Mr. Patrick Keegan of San Pedro was shot dead at his own door by a couple of policemen, who stated that they had an order for his arrest: he was unarmed, and simply refused to leave his house, whereupon the police shot him as they would a mad dog.

Meantime, the most notorious criminals are allowed to gallop freely from one "partido" to another. Some of them are known to have committed several murders, but the local authorities do not pretend to molest them. Thus the honest German or Italian grain-grower is exposed to be robbed or murdered by banditti, and moreover to be shot or burnt alive under circumstances like those at Bolivar, by the paid agents of government.

This is not the way to attract respectable settlers to this country, but is a great incentive to outlaws and cut-throats of the Smeridis type, who know that they will not be punished. As soon as the Bolivar business comes to be known in Europe it will cause a profound sensation. The revelations of the *Prensa* as to the frauds committed on poor colonists, and the attempt to despoil 2,000 Russian farmers in Entre Rios who had paid for their farms, have caused a shock to the public mind of Buenos Ayres that will not soon be forgotten. The Bolivar outrage is a climax of oppression and cruelty, which is certain to provoke the prompt action of the German and Italian Governments.

As we have already announced, (says the *Prensa*), there was to be presented yesterday a motion for interpellating the La Plata Executive on the Bolivar affair, but the Chamber did not meet for want of quorum. We are told that said interpellation was to be made at the sitting of Friday last, before the sanguinary affair occurred, but it was postponed as happened yesterday for want of quorum. In all probability the motion will be made at next Friday's sitting, but, without closing our eyes to the plausible object which inspires it, we insist in believing that it will conduce to no practical result, as regards either the settlers or the victims, for public opinion has already given its verdict on the question with the particulars published by the papers in general and the *Prensa* in particular. Regarding the manner in which the State-lands in Bolivar were sold, we have received some important information which we purpose publishing to-morrow for want of space to-day. In regard to the circumstances of the sanguinary affair of Sunday last, independently of the official version, we give the following particulars communicated to us personally by a well-known tradesman of Bolivar, who arrived here yesterday and who guarantees the authenticity of his information. He say:—About ten days ago the settlers were informed that they were going to be arrested, and several of them assembled in the mill, whither the police went to the number of 20 under the command of the Commissary.

The official Sixto Dominguez who accompanied them approached the mill, while the Commissary and the police remained concealed in a ditch along the wire-fence of the farm (chacra). Dominguez was invited to get down and entered a room where were assembled several settlers, who asked him in a friendly tone if he had come as "bombero" (fireman), to which he replied in the negative, and to the other questions he answered that the police would not come that day. At the same moment the son of the miller announced the approach of the police. Dominguez wanted to withdraw, but he was compelled to remain. The Commissary with an agent stopped at a regular distance from the mill, whither went the miller's wife inviting him to pass on alone, telling him that before acting he should speak with her husband. The Commissary refused and asked that Dominguez should come out. The latter came out accompanied by the miller's wife and went up to the Commissary, encouraging him to enter alone to speak with Haup, which he did, the Commissary informing him that he had orders to proceed against them and asking them not to offer resistance. Haup and his companions refused, stating that in the police-station prisoners were ill-treated and that they would not submit. They agreed to withdraw, the Commissary stating that he would report the resistance and advising them to apply to the Minister to have their rights respected, Mr. Nunes replying on the same day that he had ordered the police to suspend all proceedings against the settlers. Subsequently this measure was revoked at the instance of the Juez de Paz of Bolivar and the same day that the order was revoked this functionary and the Mayor, who were in La Plata, returned by the first train, took eleven policemen and the meritorious Quiroga of 9 de Julio, whom the Chief of Police had previously placed at their orders, and in carriages they travelled during the night, arriving at 3 o'clock in the morning. Their first act, on arriving in the town, was to arrest Mr. Cipriano Curet, ex-municipal, who was pulled out of his bed and thrown into the prison cell. Then they went to the house of the family of Don Luis Marconi, situated in the same town, knocked down the doors, and entering fired off revolvers to frighten the inmates, which they succeeded in doing.

On the evening of Saturday the settlers were informed that the Commissary and Juez de Paz were leaving 9 de Julio with armed policemen, and they assembled in the mill as it was the safest place, where the police on a former occasion had not dared to attack them.

For his part the Commissary began to organize his forces to march on the mill. He had 18 policemen from Bolivar, the official Dominguez, the meritorious Rodriguez, and eleven policemen from 9 de Julio. The Juez de Paz had the Alcaldes Fernandez and Sayago, Receiver Saravia and assistants Sayago and Ramirez besides 20 national guards, forming a total of nearly 60 men who, armed with Remingtons, proceeded, some on horseback and others in the carriages taken in 9 de Julio.

It was about 5 a.m. when in battle array they neared the mill. As soon as their presence was felt, the miller's wife came out and besought them not to attack saying that there was no one in the mill. The Commissary, without listening to reasoning, gave her a push and at the moment he gave the order to burst open the doors, the fight began. The Commissary was the first to fall. He was killed by a Remington bullet. In the smoke and natural confusion the assailants did not notice the death of their leader and fired off all their bullets (30 each), after which they saw that the Commissary and one policeman were dead and the Juez de Paz wounded, whereupon they took to flight. Several of them hearing the cries of the wounded Juez de Paz, who besought them not to abandon him, turned back to rescue him but the settlers warned them not to approach armed. The Juez de Paz, who was wounded by a ball in the thigh, managed to crawl away to a carriage which was driven towards him to rescue him. The policemen arrived in the greatest disorder at the town, and the news of the disaster soon spread. Then several members of the Red Cross, amongst others Doctors Altavista and Julio Garcia, and Mr. Sastre, took carriages to the scene of the fight to gather the bodies of the killed and look after the wounded, for it was thought that the list of casualties was a heavy one. They returned before midday and were well treated at the mill. At 2 p.m. the police force, reorganised, set out under the command of the official Dominguez and the meritorious Rodriguez, to lay siege to the mill, which they cautiously approached and found that the mill was occupied by only three of the sons of the miller, who were arrested. On Monday morning, as already known, the 40 policemen arrived in Bolivar, and as they had nothing to do, they were ordered to return. The Supreme Court of Justice, in accordance with the note received from the Executive Power, giving an account of the sanguinary affair in the district of Bolivar, yesterday adopted a resolution whereby the Criminal Judge of the Department of the Centre shall repair to the said district and draw up a report of the affair. During the absence of the Criminal Judge, the Civil Judge will take his place.

With much pleasure we learn that the Chief of Police in La Plata, Señor Nunez, is in no way responsible for the conduct of the deceased Juez de Paz and Commissary in this sad affair. Sr. Nunez always recognised the rights of the colonists and did everything possible to restrain the misguided and unfortunate Juez and Commissary, who met what we consider a merited fate.

LIME AND COAL-TAR.

Oct. 5th.

Yesterday was a delightful day of summer, and the temperature was sufficiently high to remind us that the hot season is at hand. It is, therefore, expedient to begin at once a liberal use of lime and coal-tar all over the city. By this means we may prevent the propagation of Cholera or other epidemic, and no effort should be spared to that end.

The Municipality ought to lose no time in having "conventillos," police-barracks and public-buildings whitewashed inside and out. Inspectors for the several parishes should likewise be sent round to compel house owners and tenants to use lime freely, as well as coal-tar. The most eminent physicians in England declare that Cholera is only another expression for filth, and that hygienic precautions are the only safeguard, whereas all quarantine regulations are utterly illusory.

Among the unclean Russian moujiks the present epidemic has made awful havoc. In Hamburg too, where a great portion of the citizens used water infected with sewage. But, although the terrible plague got a footing on the soil of G. Britain, at Gravesend, Lynn, Aberdeen and Liverpool, it could make no progress, because hygienic science barred the way. The English Board of Health says—"We cannot keep out Cholera, but we can prevent it from spreading."

The condition at the Boca is at present disgraceful, and is a serious menace to public health. If public opinion can find any expression among us it ought to compel the Municipality to supply filtered water daily to that district, and to take the other measures we have alluded to, as a precaution against sickness in the summer months.

COLONIES IN PARAGUAY.

Oct. 6th.

Letters received yesterday from the President Gonsalez colony give a lamentable account of the state of things up there, the said colony being better known as Casapá, on the Villa Rica railway. Several of the colonists have been murdered in cold blood, and under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, but no efforts have been made by the authorities to punish the assassins. In one case the latter tied down a French colonist, cut off his fingers, then his hands and feet, and finally cut his throat. The few Irish families in the colony are in a state of terror and have written to their friends in Buenos Ayres, begging them to do their best to get them removed. This is by no means easy, as the colony is 142 miles inland from Asuncion, and unless the British Consul, Dr. Stewart, exert himself on their behalf they run much risk of being murdered.

We have always opposed the settlement of English or Irish people of the working classes in Paraguay, and we think it is high time for Dr. Stewart to issue a notice that the country is not suited for ritish peasant farmers, and that they are moreover, exposed to be robbed and murdered with impunity.

The recollection of the terrible fate of the so-called Lincolnshire farmers, near Paraguari, is fresh upon our mind after a lapse of 16 years. The survivors (after 160 had died) were brought down to Buenos Ayres by the joint efforts of the British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. St. John, the St. Patrick's Society and the British merchants of our city. Nevertheless the Paraguayan Government has succeeded in inducing a number of French, Irish and other families to settle recently at Casapá, by giving them free passages from Buenos Ayres, farm-lots of 32 acres and food for six months.

It is worthy of remark that there is a small German colony, called San Bernardino, about 30 miles from Asuncion, on the borders of Lake Ipacaray. If the Franco-Irish colony had been placed in the same vicinity, within easy reach of the capital, it might have got on as well as the German, but it was most unwise to fix the new colony so far in the interior, totally unprotected.

Compare the condition of these unfortunate people with that of some of the flourishing Chaco colonies, such as Messrs. Hardy's at Las Palmas, near the Tres Bocas. Would it be possible for the British Legation in Buenos Ayres, or the Consul at Asuncion, to make some arrangement with Messrs. Hardy, or with the Swedish colony adjoining, at Ro del Oro, to remove the unfortunate British settlers from Casapá to the above colonies near Tres Bocas? The case of the poor sufferers is a very hard one, and deserves some effort on our part to save them.

TRADE VALUATIONS.

Oct. 8th.

When the Budget comes up for discussion it is to be desired that Congress should adopt some method for regulating the official valuation of imports and exports. As a rule the imports are valued fully 50 per cent too high, the exports 20 per cent. We take a few items of imports at hap-hazard, viz.:—

	Value £ sterling. Official.	Real.
Rice, ton	18	10
Sugar "	38	17
Codfish "	40	30
Hams "	110	80
Cheese "	100	48
Salt "	18	3
Tea "	200	110
Tobacco "	100	70
Lead "	14	11
Paper "	50	25
Iron "	8	3
Yerba "	26	10

The above 12 articles shew an average of official valuation to real value as 220 to 100, but other articles are much less tyrannically assessed and in some few cases the official value is lower than the reality. We are prepared for the objection that a reduction of the official valuation will cause a loss to the revenue, at least in some articles. But, nothing can justify what is manifestly a fraud to the consumer. If the Customs Law fixed a duty of 30 per cent "ad valorem," and that the Valuation Tariff puts down the value at twice the reality it is clear that the consumer comes to pay 60 per cent or double the duty ordered by Congress. Such is precisely the case as regards printing-paper, and we could cite many others. It is difficult to imagine anything more fraudulent or disgraceful.

Another evil resulting from these fictitious valuations is the confusion which they introduce into the annual trade returns.

Take for example the official returns for the last five years, as follows—

Year.	Imports. $ gold.	Exports. $ gold.
1887....	117,400,000	84,400,000
1888....	128,400,000	100,100,000
1889....	164,600,000	122,800,000
1890....	142,200,000	100,800,000
1891....	67,200,000	96,700,000
5 years..	619,800,000	504,800,000

The Protectionists in Buenos Ayres and Tucuman point to the above figures as a proof that there has been a balance-of-trade in 5 years amounting to 115,000,000$ gold or £23,000,000 sterling against the country. But, when we take the real figures (discarding sugar at $38 per ton and salt at £18) we find the facts very different, viz.:—

Year.	Imports. $ gold.	Exports. $ gold.
1887....	78,300,000	70,300,000
1888....	85,600,000	83,400,000
1889....	109,700,000	75,100,000
1890....	94,800,000	84,000,000
1891....	44,800,000	80,600,000
5 years..	413,200,000	393,400,000

The unbridled extravagance of the year 1889 caused an excessive amount of imports, and the crisis of 1891 led to a corresponding fall. In normal years it will be found that imports and exports are nearly even.

By putting the Valuation Tariff on a proper footing we shall be in a position to gauge exactly the currents of trade, but if the present system be continued it will only serve the purpose of those cunning patriots who are filling their pockets under the protection of high duties.

THREE MORE VICTIMS.

Oct. 8th.

Yesterday's telegrams from Rosario announce the assassination of three more settlers in one of the Santa Fe colonies, in broad daylight. Coming so quick up on the murderous outrages at Bolivar and las Rosas this slaughter of European immigrants is calculated to make a very bad impression. The assassins are at liberty, and as the Rosario papers last June hinted that some of the minor authorities were disposed to view with indifference the robbing and murdering of Europeans, we are not at all surprised to hear of these assassinations occurring almost daily, with the most perfect impunity.

It is impossible, however, that this state of things can go on for ever. Either the marauders and their friends will in a couple of years have killed off half the settlers, and driven the survivors from the country, or thesettlers will get the upper hand and establish Lynch Law. In the meantime the National Government, the Federal Court and the Governors of Provinces look on, as unconcerned as if these massacres occurred in China.

The Governor of Santa Fe, in his correspondence about the Police-commissary having murdered the German Metzlaff, declared that it was not his duty to guarantee the lives of Europeans visiting that province. The authorities of Bolivar, in this province of Buenos Ayres, go further and assert their right to set fire to the houses and shoot the inmates of farms to which they lay claim. What better encouragement can there be to gangs of assassins who are only too glad to murder European settlers? These gangs are now carrying their operations up to the walls of Buenos Ayres, for we see that on Thursday morning a band of four ruffians, armed with revolvers, attacked a man near Floresta, fired 15 shots at him and killed his horse. Another gang is plundering vessels at night that are lying at anchor in the Boca.

Verily, the Argentine Republic seems on the verge of going to pieces. Unless Pres. Saenz Peña can check this tremendous flood of crime it is impossible that the present form of government can last very long. We are in a worse condition to-day than the oldest inhabitant can recollect.

DESECRATION OF CEMETERIES.

Oct. 12th

Campo Santo is the Spanish for cemetery, because the Church consecrates the resting-place of our departed friends. God's Acre is the name in German. Even the Turks bestow an amount of care on their cemeteries which shews their respect for the dead.

In the Argentine Republic we have, unfortunately, to complain from time to time of the most shocking acts of desecration. Some years ago cargoes of bones and bone-ash were shipped aboard steamers bound for Europe at various towns on the Paraná, by order of the municipal authorities, and it is believed, we cannot say whether correctly or not, that the bones in question were from the "osario" or common pit in which paupers and others were buried.

The "osario" is peculiarly a Spanish, institution. In it are thrown not only the remains of paupers but also those of families who fail to pay the rent due for their graves. It often happens that after two generations a family once affluent is sunk in poverty; in such cases the bones of fathers and grandfathers are dug up and thrown into the "osario", the Municipality selling the grave afresh.

All this is very horrible to Europeans, who never disturb their dead: as Gray says, in his poem on a country churchyard:

"Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The sanctity of the graveyard is such in England, that according to a Parliamentary Report there are 1411 cemeteries closed, having no more room, which are carefully kept by the rural authorities, because they are consecrated ground.

In another column we give a report of the committee named to investigate the abuses at the Recoleta, from which it appears that 800 corpses have been taken from their niches, stripped of their coffins and clothing, and thrown naked into two cellars. A layer of three feet of lime is to be thrown over them, to prevent the outbreak of a plague in B. Ayres. The matter has provoked much indignation, but we have no doubt the same thing will occur over again a year or two hence. Society is so profoundly demoralized that all respect for religion, and for what Religi on bids us honor, is trampled under foot, in the universal greed for money, no matter how it be obtained.

Meantime we take from the *Voz de la Iglesia* the following comments on this disgraceful business:—

"Not even the dead who reposed in the Recoleta could escape the scoundrels, whose rapacity found a means of making money by the vilest traffic. We are startled by the daring with which an abominable crime has been carried out in the Campo Santo on a vast scale.

"Among all nations animated by the civilizing spirit of Christianity there is a profound respect for the graves of the dead. But in B. Ayres the cemetery has become the head quarters of a gang of thieves. Not long since the corpse of a respected citizen was carried off from its tomb, and the criminals demanded a large ransom: the corpse was recovered in time, but the criminals were set at liberty, because stealing corpses was not a crime specified in our new code.

"Still more recently it was observed at the Chacarita cemetery that wreaths and other ornaments disappeared in a few days, which gave rise to the suspicion that an active trade of desecration was carried on.

"But all preceding crimes have been cast into the shade by the revelations at the Recoleta. Hundreds of bodies have been taken up, stripped and thrown in heaps, for the purpose of selling the coffin handles, crosses, &c., as well as the ornaments placed by some pious hand in the niches.

"This business left a large profit, and might have gone on for a long time, had not the scoundrels in question given it too great a development. Hundreds of bodies in various degrees of decomposition were not only a scandal, a proof of wholesale robbery and spoliation, but a terrible menace to public health. Nevertheless we regret to add that efforts have been made to cloak up the whole business and save the authorities from blame.

"It is to be noted that the bodies taken out of the various niches were paid for, and that the niches belonged to them.

THE BOYS' ORPHANAGE.

APPEAL TO THE ESTANCIEROS.

Oct. 12th

The Committee of Irish Ladies in charge of the Boys' Orphanage take occasion to appeal to the Irish estancieros and sheepfarmers of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe, on behalf of so useful and charitable an institution. It is now 18 months since the orphanage was opened, and during that period it has met with the generous support of all classes of the English-speaking public in our city, as well as of a good number of our countrymen in the camp districts. The Committee have had more than 150 applications on behalf of destitute boys, which they were unable to accede to; the institute at present holds 33, and there is no room for more. But they feel bound to impress upon their prosperous countrymen, the estancieros, that it is urgently necessary to enlarge the Orphanage, so as to admit at least 50 boys. This would, of course, entail a corresponding increase of expenditure, which the present balance in bank does not warrant us to incur.

The Orphanage is managed with the strictest economy, the Lazarist Fathers receiving $4.10 gold per orphan monthly, for food and education, besides which the rent is $250 currency per quarter, and the expenses of matron, washing &c. are less than $100 a month.

We regret to say that owing to the financial crisis the Argentine Government has been unable this year to give us the same liberal subsidy of $4,000 currency that it gave us in 1891. Happily the want of this subsidy has been counter-balanced by the friendly aid of the British Amateur Dramatic Society.

As the wool seasou is now at hand we call upon our friends in the camp, especially those who have heretofore held back until they could see the working of the institution, to send us in their donations. The list of benefactors was published in full with the balance-sheet for August 1892. Some have already paid in their subscriptions for the second year; others have been waiting for an opportunity of coming to town.

We shall gratefully acknowledge any sums that may be forwarded to

Mrs. Michael Mulhall, president
STANDARD Office.
Mrs. Dr. O'Farrell, treasurer
2040 Cuyo.

PIRACY IN THE BOCA.

Oct. 5th.

There is at present (says the *Nacion*) an organized and formidable gang of thieves in the Riachuelo, whose depredations are beginning to cause some alarm down there. Robberies on board the vessels moored there are quite frequent, and it would seem that the impunity with which the gang has performed its nightly feats has emboldened it to undertake robberies on a large scale. We are told by captains and other victims that the robbers are armed with rifles, revolvers and knives. They force their way into a vessel, overpower the crew and simply carry away what they like in small boats prepared for the purpose, and all this with an impunity perfectly appalling. On Saturday night one of these daring robberies was perpetrated by the gang in question, and the locus in quo was only a few yards from the Sub-Prefectura, the seat of the Boca port authorities. The steamer Palmira Criollo was moored to the wharf, and the crew consisted only of three men—the vessel not leaving for some time—one sleeping aft and the other two forward. Towards midnight on Saturday, the three sailors were roused from their slumbers by 15 men, armed with rifles, revolvers and knives, and tied and gagged before they had time to realize the situation. The thieves then went down into the hold and carried away the sails and other objects therein stored. Nothing more is known. The thieves are at large. This is not an isolated robbery. Only the other day, several bales of wool from on board the steamers Nuevo Monterroso and Nuevo Robespierre, and the thieves abstract 150 coils of wire from the steamer Villa Colon.

About two months ago, the owner of the lighter Pascual Stiro was surprised one night by the same gang. He took up a revolver and fired, killing one of them. He is now in prison for having killed a man in self-defence! The lighters Bella Emilia, Levantina and Palma were also robbed. A better idea of the audacity of the thieves may be gathered from the following. Some time ago, Captain Stinca of the barque Africa, was robbed of all the sails in the vessel. The next day one of the thieves called on the captain and offered to return the sails on the payment of $80. The captain paid the money and the sails were immediately returned. The Captain of the Joven Umberto accepted a similar offer to get back his sails.

Not long ago, Mr. Gardella's lighter was robbed of several bales of wool. The thieves to the number of 20 were caught and, on confessing, were sent to La Plata. In a week's time they were out again. And to crown all we may add that half the robberies committed are not spoken of, the victims being afraid to complain lest they should be murdered.

Col. Baibiene, Director of Customs, in view of these robberies, applied for a detachment of cavalry to keep watch in the Boca, but the application was not granted.

ADVENTURES ON FLORES ISLAND.

Oct. 8th.

I think that the quarantine regulations imposed by the prudence or the fear of the sovereign state may be borne on the two following conditions. In the first place the sanitary observation, quarantine and other measures of the kind must not involve useless sacrifices, hardships and annoyances for the traveller, and in the second place the general precautions for the disinfection of clothes etc. must be the result of scientific study and not of experiment. As regards the first the Flores Island lazzaretto has always given rise to the bitterest complaints on the part of travellers. The rapaciousness of the purveyors, the general want of cleanliness, the absolute absence of comfort have often been denounced, with the result perhaps that the minister has condescended to pay the island a visit. Then in winter the establishment is closed for want of customers and nobody thinks of the complaints lodged by victimised travellers. There was a time when it would have been impossible to suppress these abuses, the natural result of a vitiated government; but to-day surely we ought to have at least the hope that, for the sake of national decorum, salutary reforms will be made, not only as regards the management of the lazzaretto but also respecting its hygienic and sanitary arrangements. I should particularly call attention to the necessity of reforming the catering.

As I have been some time absent from the country, I can't say at the moment of writing (in the lazzaretto) whether the legal and requisite conditions for purveying the establishment have been enforced. All I know is that I have remarked great deficiencies and abuses. A lamentable confusion prevails in the service. In vain does the estimable sailor, whose task it is to direct the hotel, endeavor to supply deficiencies. His energy and activity make him a general favorite, but, in spite of those qualities the service is bad. "You have to pay $2 a day for it. It is not worth fifty cents. The establishment is as dirty as it was 6 years ago, when I underwent another quarantine here, and then it was dirty in a superlative degree. The entrance to my room is through the window, to which you get up on an empty kerosene box. The walls are lined with filth and on them are innumerable pencil inscriptions, the less said about which the better.

There is no pane of glass in this window-door, but on the other hand dirt abounds. From here I had contemplate a herd of dogs, cats, fowl and pigeons, which I should say are not required in a quarantine establishment. I had better not continue the disgusting description.

The military Government of the Island, which is a dependency of the Marine Department, is entrusted to a gallant cavalry captain, who has been here now for five years. "No doubt," I said to him," you feel attracted by these two immensities, the sky and the sea, which cause the soul to expand.

"No," interrupted he, "I don't. My vocation is to be a public employee, and for want of a better post I accepted this. Besides I foresaw the crisis—And the fall of Baring," added I, remembering that cry so much in vogue in the last politico-financial campaign which resulted in the liquidation of the National Bank, entrusted to true and loyal members of Government.

The manly attitude of the captain, his energetic features, his brevity of speech impress you with a respectful fear, but you soon find him to be a frank, open-hearted fellow. The Administrador, Official, or Civil Governor of the place, is a gentleman of venerable appearance and extreme politeness of manner. His authority as "jefe superior" does not make itself felt, probably because he confines himself to office-routine, the writing of letters on reforms and improvements which are never carried out. What struck me was the negligent attire of the employees on the island, with the exception of the captain and the doctor. I remarked one with a jockey-cap and his pants tucked up to his calves, the lateat fashion no doubt. Others were Basque caps and "alpargatas", and looked like ball-players. When the La Plata came in sight there was a general change of attire and a supreme effort at elegance made. All appeared in their best clothes, with a view, no doubt of favourably impressing the passengers.

My isolation was complete. I was only allowed to roam within certain limits. I was supposed to be watched but, flying from unpleasant smells, I used to pass the greater part of the day on the rocks, and even there an occasional stench would pursue me. To exchange greetings with fellow-travellers, we were allowed to approach within 25 yards, as if we were lepers, while the employees and "peones" went about as they pleased and talked with everyone If this be sanitary science, I suspect it is of Indigenous origin. Others, better treated than myself, were not so isolated and were allowed into the Comandancia. For my part I am ashamed of this lazzaretto, and to think that this at present is the ante-sala of the country!

Without wishing to meddle in questions of Sanitary Science of which I may say with a candour that some of our functionaries might imitate, I only possess the elementary principles, I think I may safely assert that the precautions taken on Flores Island are far from being efficacious. A pot of tobacco would much more importance was attached to the disinfection of clothes and trunks than to the isolation of the individual. On Flores Island they fumigate too, but that ought to be quite sufficient. If the cholera-microbes are not killed by fumigation, they must at any rate receive a great fright. Communication between the town and the Island is very irregular, although there are a number of tugs which figure in the budget as gunboats. There are about 300 people on the island at present.

THE RIOJA MINES.

Chilecito, Rioja, Oct. 4th.

The public have been told so many times about the mineral wealth of this range of mountains that it seem useless to add one word. It seems as tho' no amount of telling could make them up to a just appreciation of the opportunities that are every day being neglected. The Government has been ever ready to help with concessions, guarantees and various forms of aid and protection to every province and every industry, and the development of every natural resource, except Rioja and the fostering of its mining industry. Rioja is the only capital without a railway, and for some months during 1891 and the beginning of 1892 not even a line of stage coaches. Chilecito, a district of say 15,000 souls, has no public means of conveyance to the outer world, no common carriers Co. of any description. The entire mineral product is dependent for transport on private mule trains and at the absolute mercy of the arbitrary "arriero". Prices now are $50 currency per ton from the end of track at Padquia to Chilecito, and only a shade less for the return trip. All the metal (ore) from the mine is brought down on mule and donkey back. Few mines can be worked because there is no transportation. The locusts cleaned up the alfalfa last fall, and mule troops are not to be had. They might work the mines you say, and hold the ore until summer, when pasture is good; but that means capital and mules: there are not animals enough to supply the miners with food and fuel. To go to B. Ayres means hunting up saddle and pack mules at $10 each for the trip, not including expenses for man and beast on the road or pay of "arriero" hence: to go 80 miles costs 3 mules, at least 30 dollars, expenses $15 and man's pay say $5, or $50 for the trip, before reaching the railway. All this

published by the bank, he says, clearly proves that the business was ratified by the shareholders and the directors. Notwithstanding that the whole business is cloudy in the extreme, and that the Banco Constructor or its President never at any time had a credit in this market to draw exchange on London for £100,000, still it does not appear that the Government is such a heavy loser in the transaction, since it owed the Banco Constructor $600,000 m/n for police stations. The bank now claims the payment of this amount, as the directors seem to insinuate that none of the money received by Schweitzer from the Government ever went into the bank. We do remember that at that period Mr. Schweitzer was a very heavy seller of gold on the Bolsa, and people wondered where the gold came from; and the current story on'Change was that it was Hamburg gold he was selling, that a syndicate of Hamburg bankers had bought a large area of land in Bahia Blanca which belonged to the Banco Constructor. But the whole thing was bosh and this bill for £100,000 passed to the Government, of which we have now given the history, must have been the basis of those gigantic gold sales which at the time attracted so much notice. We recommend the new Minister of Finance, Sr. Romero, to make out a list of all the bad bills of exchange taken by the Government since he left the Ministerio; this list would much interest the market and explain to a certain extent one of the causes which led to the Moratorium loan.

The Rosario papers state that one party owes the Provincial Bank of Santa Fe sixteen millions nats. This, we suppose, is about the largest debt due by any one party to any one bank in this country; the debtor in ques ion is Sr. Canals, who had the contract for the port works of Rosario, and who now surrenders the works to the government but it need be a matter of little surprise to people here that the bank in question went smash when such unprecedented credits were allowed to one party. The lesson of all these Provincial Banks should not be lost sight of, and the people who managed the Provincial Bank of Santa Fe must have had a queer idea of banking when they gave a credit which not even the Bank of England could afford.

It is stated that the amount of back Contribucion Directa due the La Plata Government is no less than eight millions nats., which owing to a very large amount; offers or lenders for the purchase of this overdue tax are about to be made to the government on the basis of 30 per cent, which will leave a very handsome profit to those who farm the tax.

The drought in the Banda Oriental, we regret to say, is as bad as in the north of this province, and the locusts are also in various parts of the Uruguay camps. Strange to say, there is no drought whatever in the South camps of B. Ayres, and the farmers down there say that the camps were never in better condition.

It is rumoured on'Change that a contract for 20,000 kilos new wool, deliverable before December 31st, was signed to-day; price reserved but said to be 6 50 per 10 kilos, wool from the Sauce Corto district.

Friday, October 7th 1892.

With regard to an application to lease islands in the South Atlantic, the Land and Colonies office has informed the Government that there is no law making any provision for such concessions.

The valuable lands in Tucuman, known as Hinojos, sold for 408,000 m/n, seller, heirs Sanenzi; buyers Messrs Esnaolo Rodrigo and Bermudez; 91 leagues of good land, wire-fenced, large galpones, 1,800 horses and many valuable montes.

The sale of 15 leagues in Santiago del Estero, on the Rosario railway, is reported; reserved price; sold by a Brazilian sindicate. Buyers Messrs Agrelo and Brahl.

Messrs Childs, Saunders and Company gave round their gold circular for September this afternoon.

A French syndicate has been formed in this market with a capital of three million dollars to advance money on realestate in "retrovents" or mortgage.

Messrs. Gandolfi and Moss state in their circular that business in comestibles and drinkables has fallen off during the fortnight, owing to the alarming rumors spread in the market; they look forward to much improvement when the new Government takes office on the 12th inst. The stock on hand does not amount to much at present.

The gold market was dull and weak at the second ring; a few thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow at $53 30, say 227 49/100 % premium. Stocks and shares were neglected.

It is announced that the La Negra Company of the Sansinena Meat-freezing factory have bought the similar factory of Terasson in San Nicolas for 50,000£ stg The business is not yet concluded. The Terrason has shipped in the last nine months 208,549 frozen sheep to Europe.

The arrival of No. 42 bar of gold from the Gregorio mines, weighing 325 ounces, has inspired the editor of the *Telegrafo Maritimo* with faith in the future of his distressful country. The gold came consigned to Horne and Company and goes forward to London in the Moskelyne, directed to No. 44 Coleman Street, London, where the Gold Fields of Uruguay Limited have beautiful offices. Stra ge to say, there is a superabundance of gold in the mines but a scarcity of firewood, which limits the working of the machines, but for this No. 42 bar of gold would have weighed 870 ounces. Let us implore of Sr. Buela and his friends to send up firewood to the mina, Piru mines as quickly as possible, as Montevideo wants all the gold it can get to lift it out of the present crisis.

Parties having business transactions with the Montevideo Market should take note that the Columbus feaits begin there to-day and hold till the night of the 13th. One would suppose from these prolonged festivities Columbus was an Oriental or that the people of Montevideo are in the enjoyment of such excessive prosperity that they feel it their duty to commemorate with special splendour the discovery of that portion of this continent, which has proved for them and their ancestors a veritable Eden.

The sale of a well known Saladero in the Uruguay is spoken of for 70.000 m/n gold, its cost some few years ago 350,000 gold, bought by the Obras Company. Mr C. Lumb is now the buyer, and we congratulate Don Carlos on his splendid purchase.

Mr. Teodoro Servantes has sold all the new wool of his estancias "La Merced" and "Felicidad" in Tuyu and Pandorga in Necochea. The wool is of the very best Rambouillet and amounts to 140,000 kilos. The price is reserved, but it is whispered on the Bolsa that it is about $7.25 the 10 kilos.

Government has approved the transfer of Mr. V. Noailles's telegraph concession to the Pacific and European Telegraph Company.

Orders have been given to pay £70,000 in Morgan Bonds to the Pacific Railway Company for guarantee to 30th September last, on condition that the 50 per cent clause, under arbitration, be recognized by the company, holding itself responsible.

Saturday, September 8th 1892.

Gold continued dull and weak this morning, in spite of the weekly liquidation and its requirements. In fact, there was little to liquidate, as for the last eight days operators have been holding back in view of the daily and nightly alarms about impending disturbances. Thus, this morning's requirements were small and the speculation wore a dead-and-alive aspect. With regard to politics, there was a much calmer feeling and rumors were not so sensational as yesterday; the announcement that the commander in-chief of the Santa Catolina division was thinking of resigning his command did not produce any effect upon the market, and all began to look upon the situation to day with more hopeful views, convinced that the transfer of Government next Wednesday will take place with the usual eclat and in the midst of order.

Fifteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $53.30 rose to $53 40, and closed at $53 30, say 227.40% premium. Nothing was done in sovereigns. The speculation was desultory all morning and fluctuations did not exceed ten cents, the market closing at the same level as last night. But for the dread of disturbances before the 12th inst., the whole market would plunge into a bearish speculation; even in the midst of the present doubts and uncertainties, the market refuses to join any bullish campaign, preferring to wait for eventualities; people are now bears at heart and the bulls are few and far between.

A small lot of new wool, cross Lincoln quality, from Chascomus, arrived at the South Plaza this morning consigned to Mr. Ortiz. A German firm bought the lot at the rate of $9 80 m/n per 10 kilos. Messrs Azarragaray and Company sold another lot of new cross Lincoln wool from Villa Nueva, on the Southern Railway, at $9.75 per 10 kilos.

Don Gregorio Soler has sold his large lot of wool from his Sauce Corto estancias at $6.25 m/n per 10 kilos "al barrer," deliverad on the estancia. The buyer of this large lot is a German house connected with the North of France.

The snag-up at the Plaza Constitucion is a source of much annoyance; and the complaints of consignatarios are loud and general, as they foresee a terrible squeeze during the busy season, worse than last year, to judge by the actual snag-up.

The special committee appointed to draw up regulations for fisheries on the Southern Coasts have sent in their report to the National Government. The Committee advise that every fishing vessel be provided with an annual permit as follows:—

For National flag—Stamp of $25 for fluvial fishery; do. $100 for ocean fishery.

For foreign flags—Stamp of $35 for fluvial fishery; do. $200 for ocean fishery.

So-called ocean fishery includes sea lions, penguins, extraction of guano, etc. on the Patagonian coast.

The National Government informed Messrs. Bouvier and Co. to-day that they have complied with all the conditions of their colony concession in the territory of Formosa. It is not often that land concessionaires obtain this approval from the Government.

The silver coinage bill which has jus passed the Montevidean Legislature has always an importance for this market, and we should not be surprised if, when the Saenz Peña Government comes in, some such measure was brought in to help us out of the paper money mess in which we are enveloped. The bill in Montevideo gives the silver coinage the following tariff or ratio for legal tenders for all debts—

From	1 to 25 m/n	30	p. cent silver
"	25 to 100 m/n	20	" "
"	100 to 500 m/n	10	" "
"	500 to 5000 m/n	5	" "
"	5000 upwards	2	" "

The silver to be coined in Montevideo, merchants admit, is altogether too much for what is termed "cambio menor", and hence it is that in large payments the commerce of Montevideo will lose heavily. One of the Deputies, a Mr. Ross, who, we believe is the son of an Irishman, made a very brilliant speech and shewed that he had been round to all the shops, factories etc. in Montevideo to find out the real practical working of the bill. Mr Ross obtained the cash balances from—

24 railway stations.
Tienda Inglesa.
Botica del Globo.
Telegrafo office.
Confiteria del Telegrafo.
Hotels Oriental and Barcelona.
Tienda Reosaco.
Paper warehouse Galli.

And many other retail stores; and from all these he discovered the following—

Three days' silver movement in those shops and offices:

	$
First day for 1 m/n	
Oriental gold..	1.79 Brazilian silver
Second day do do.	1.37 " "
Third day do do..	1.50 " "

And thus he discovered that in Montevideo they have for every gold dollar 1.55 silver, and as it is generally admitted that the stock of Oriental silver in the Montevideon market is 800,000 m/n, clear it is that with the stock of Brazilian silver, 1,240,000, there are in circulation in the Banda Oriental $2.91 silver for every inhabitant in that most distressful country. The total silver circulation in the Banda Oriental is marked at 2,040,000 which is more than enough for all small change requirements. Mr. Ross makes up the following estimate—

Oriental silver in circulation.....	800,000
Issued to demonetize the Brasilians.....	1,240,000
Balance of amount to be coined.....	1,760,000
Total.....	3,800.000
Silver actually in circulation.....	2,040,000
Excess not required.....	1,760,000

This statement of Mr. Ross has caused the greatest attention in Montevideo and merits the close study of this market also. Mr. Carve in the Senate opposed the bill and said that the coinage of 1½ million would be more than enough. The small circulation of the National Bank never at any time passed 2 millions, and he thought that the legal tender force of silver was excessive for the Montevidean market, and that the greater part of the coins would remain in the Treasury. To avoid this the Government should never pay out more than 450,000 per month which would all come back to it through the revenue offices. The railways, gas, trams and water companies would be greatly prejudiced by an excessive silver issue, as also all banks and large houses that had to remit in gold. Mr. Carve spoke very severely against the Government, and we certainly think with good reason, as the small gains to the Government in the coinage in no way correspond with the injuries which the bill would cause to the whole commerce of the Banda Oriental Immersed as we all are here in our own affairs, few of us have time to consider this Montevidean silver bill, but the question will come home to us all sooner than we expect, as silver is on the new Government cards.

While very much pleasure we report that N. S and W. Lias rained. In the Santa Fé colonies they have had two or three wet days, which may bring things round, but we have our doubts, as a son of an English gentleman in this market arrived last week from the Santa Fé colonies with the most gloomy news about the locusts. He says that the Banco de la Nacion will have to come forward and advance to every colonial family where the locusts have destroyed the crops at least 1,000$ to each family to keep them from starvation and enable them to get new seed for their farms; and if some such step is not adop ed there will be famine in Santa Fé. To-day we had news of the locusts in Trenquelauquen.

Messrs. Collet and Llambi have sold a piece of fine camp in Las Heras 393 hectares for 121$ the hectaree, amounting to $675,47 Buyer Mr J. M Fernandez. The place is known as Santa Rosa; the price paid brings it out 302,500$ the league.

Monday, October 10th 1892.

The gold market opened very weak this morning. Eleven thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $53 20 and closed at $53, say 225.65% premium. Six hundred sovereigns were sold at $16 50 to $16.45, closing at $16 47, say 227% premium. The speculatisn was very dull all morning and the market closed with a bearish tendency.

Advices from Santa Fé state that there need be no apprehension about the wheat crop which is now out of danger. This is good news.

Several lots of new wool arrived at the South Plaza this morning. One fine lot consigned to Martinez de Hoz from Salado was sold at $9.50 m/n per 10 kilos. The wool was from the Aguirre estancia. Another lot from Colina in the South, consigned to Mr. A. J. Ortiz, "mezcla" quality, was sold at $9. A heavy parcel of "mezcla" quality, with "cepo de cavallo," from the Saladillo, consigned to Mr. Salaberri, was not sold.

The arrivals of "epidemia" sheepskins and ox hides at the markets are very large; they show the enormous mortality in the flocks and herds of the province. Prices are down, in view of the large supply.

Mrs M. C. Anchorena has bought 10,000 hectares of land in Tapalquen for $400,000 m/n. The land is fenced, but the price sounds high.

The second 10% call upon debtors of the National Bank will fall due after 15th inst; the payments must be made at the rate of 2½% per quarter, according to the conditions of the liquidation act.

Engineers Huergo, Ringuelet, and Vicente Noailles have applied to the Government for $30,000 m/n each, their fees in the liquidation of accounts of the Central Northern Railway and its branches.

Mr. Lowe has sent a note to the National Government requesting that the decree of 22nd September 1891, affecting his land concession on the Rio Negro, be suspended or cancelled.

Gold continued weak at the second ring; eight thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow; the price opened at 52.90$ and closed at 53, same price as in the morning. Patriotic Bonds rose to 72.70 for to-morrow and to 73 for the end of the month. Internal Bonds rose also to 65.70. Catalinas were much firmer, advancing to 9. La Plata Cedulas were dull.

The members of the Argentine Scientific Society visited the magnificent Gasworks of the Gas Argentino on Sunday Oct. 2nd and yesterday. The Corrales gasworks were visited first and the Almagro works on Sunday. At each place the Society was met by Mr. W. B. Whitaker, the engineer, and Mr. Gabaret, the Secretary of the Company, also the managers of the two works, Mr. Rowbotham and Mr. James. The members were very interested by the eloquent descriptions of the different machinery and process of gas making given to them by Mr. Whitaker. After which a splendid luncheon was served to the guests, when numerous speeches were made eulogizing the management and general conditon of the works, which are, no doubt, the largest in Buenos Aires, and a great credit to local enterprise.

The chief of the land office has just arrived at the very novel decision that the Government has no power to lease any of the islands on our South Atlantic coast, and it is very probable that the new Government will bring the matter before Congress, as several parties have already obtained leases from the Government for islands on the coast and have them stocked with sheep and cattle. Deer Island, or as it is called on the map Isla de Gama, covering an area of three square leagues, was leased for the last ten years to Mr. Hector Alvarez and Sr. Pairano, and there is a large "rodeo" of cattle and several flocks of sheep on the island in question. The lease has now expired and application has been made to renew it. Mr. Sassenberg, son of Mr. Sassenberg who was so well and favorably known in this market, has also three or four small islands leased from the Government, which he has stocked with sheep. These islands lie between the Colorado and and Rio Negro, close into the shore, and we imagine that those leases must be respected. Further down on the coast South of the Rio Negro there are many islands, but people in the Government House know as much about them as they do of the man in the moon. Some are stocked by parties who squatted upon them and have never paid rent to anyone, and we imagine that it is a lucky thing for the Government, as the tenants in possession will always be willing to pay a fair rent for their holding. The pasturages are good and as a rule cattle and sheep increase wonderfully on those islands, but the great drawback is the want of a market. It costs very little to stock an island with a few cows or sheep, but it becomes a very serious expense when the sheep increase to 7 or 8 thousand, to ship the half of them to the main land, and the same way with a "rodeo" of 1,000 cows; the island 'estanciero' does not know what to do with them, it is therefore a mistake on the part of the chief of the land office to attach too high a value to these islands, and it is far better to have them peopled with squatters than to have them lying idle simply because there is no law authorising the Government to rent them.

Another grand house for our new boulevard. Mr. Bernasconi has applied to the Municipality for permit to build a palace at the corner of Calle Lima and the Mayo Boulevard. It seems a little far up in the new street, as there is yet a good deal to be knocked down to open the boulevard through from the Plaza to Calle Lima; but, time that works so many changes, will, no doubt, eject the opposing property holders, and by the time the Bernasconi mansion is finished the avenue will be open.

The growth of gambling in this city is so very remarkable of late that the Municipality is now trying to shut the gambling billiard saloons where the youth of the city assemble every night; and there is a case now pending before the lord mayor which, it seems attention. The owner of a well known billiard saloon who has paid to the National Government the gigantic patente of $50,000 m/n finds the police at his door, by order of the Municipality, to prevent the public entering. He has offered to pay the Municipal tax on the billiard tables, but the Municipality declined to receive it; and the Assessor has given it as his opinion, that notwithstanding the payment of the 50,000 m/n patente to the Government the Municipality has the right to refuse to him a billiard licence. It is to be supposed that the Government will refund him the 50,000 nats. he paid for the patente; otherwise it would be a gross injustice.

The news from La Plata to-day astonished the whole market. The La Plata Government is about to lend 70,000 nats to the country municipalities; now the wonder is where the Government gets the money from, as there is a very general impression On' hange that there are not 70,000 coppers in the La Plata Treasury, and that it is more likely the Government want to borrow than to lend such a sum.

The Chas testamentoria has been wound up and the property distributed amongst the heirs, amounting to 1,500,000 nats.

The rain has been general throughout the country and will prove to the farmers an incalculable blessing. It, however, stopped all port business for a short time.

Tuesday, October 11th 1892.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. P. Cox, manager of the Indemnizadora Insurance Company; the news spread a gloom on'Change and in many circles where the deceased was well known and esteemed. Mr. Cox, although not an old resident in our community, had won the golden opinions of all and had endeared himself by his genial and frank character. He had great business talents and steered his company through all the shoals of the crisis; he was founder of the company and saw his enterprise crowned with brilliant results. In social circles he was a great favorite as his hospitality was proverbial, and good humor and wit prevailed whenever he was present. We tender to the sorrowing family the condolence of the market wherein deceased figured as one of its eminent and most popular members.

The mails from Paraguay bring to us the full history of the Paraguayan railway muddle, which threatens to be an awkward business for the shareholders, judging by the facts that came out in the debate in the Paraguayan Congress. The papers are filled with the subject. It appears the Government sold the rail way to a company for $2,100,000, ½ cash and ½ shares. Thus the Government remained as shareholder, & owner of the line. The Company it seems at once raised the amount of money to be paid by the Government by the issue of one million sterling debenture shares, and furthermore spent £400,000 on the extensions, which according to the deed of purchase it was bound to make, and which works were never completed; the works are now stopped, and on application of the very directors themselves to the Court of Chancery the company has been declared bankrupt. The Paraguayan Government shews that the board of directors and legal domicile of the company should be in Asuncion not London. That neither as shareholders or as Government has it had any participation in the election of the London board of directors that now try to make the company bankrupt. That the 35 per of the earnings which, according to the concession, should have been paid to the Government, it has never received. That Mr. White, the manager, now in Asuncion, sent out by the board of directors, has no representation, since the Government as the largest shareholder has not elected the directors or named Mr. White; Mr. Gray, the former manager, having been removed owing to irregularities in his management. The Court of Chancery in England has declared the Central Paraguay Railway bankrupt, which reduces to waste paper the shares for half the capital of the company held by by the Government. Mr. White, the manager, in writing up the accounts of the railway shows the following balances due the Government for the following terms:—

	$
June 16th to Oct. 21st 1889..	31,843.25
Nov. 1889 to April 1890.....	52,716.75
May 1890 to Nov. 1890.....	47,581.28
Nov. 1890 to May 1891.....	63,827.37
May 1891 to Nov. 1891.....	73,282.81
	269,251.45

Now against the above the company has a claim against the Government for £27,164 14s. 5d., being the guarantee due on $2,100,000 gold the purchase price of the road, and on $30,000 gold per kilometre on the extension from Villa Rica to Villa Encarnacion. The Paraguayan Government named Mr. Christopher James of London its representative there, but he does not seem to have had much to do with the affair beyond notifying the Government that the Paraguayan bonds have fallen from 30 to 18. Our readers will now understand the question. The Paraguayan Government seems to have sold its railway to a company in London for $2,100,000 gold, half cash half shares. The company thereupon launched on the London market 5 million gold dollars debentures on shares and with the proceeds paid the Government the half cash purchase money, $1,050,000 gold and £400,000, or say 2 millions on the extension works, which makes a total of 3 millions; but what became of the rest of the money? the company is now declared bankrupt. The Government, half owner of the road, knows nothing of the bankruptcy proceedings. The Minister suspends the guarantee and declares the concession void, owing to the company having violated its primary article, namely to have its board of directors in Paraguay and its legal residence in Paraguay. From a careful reading of the debate it would seem that the company when it started had nothing and when it bought the line from the Government it raised the wind by issuing debentures or shares or mortgage on the line for one million sterling. The money is now all spent, the extension works are stopped. The Company has been declared in England bankrupt and the million gold dollars shares held by the Government as part purchase money of the sale are not worth the paper they are printed on. The lesson is indeed a severe one, but the creditors in England will yet have something to say in the matter. Mr. White has greatly reformed the management and is doing his best, but some of the Senators call him an "intruso" and without any legal representation in Asuncion.

One of the greatest instances of the vicissitudes of life in this country is the sudden death yesterday of Mr. Simon Derqui in a prison cell in Corrientes. Deceased was son of one of the president of this Republic and brother of the late Dr. Derqui president of the Senate. He had been arrested and thrown into prison on charges of fraud perpetrated by him and others in the management of the National Bank in Corrientes the particulars of which we have already published.

It is very remarkable the great change that has taken place in the atmosphere of the Bolsa within the last 48 hours. The long threatened revolution, conspiracy, military 'pronunciamiento' etc., has resolved itself into a contemptible schoolboy tomfoolery, a whistling 'bochinche,' disgraceful to our politicians as men, and to our customs, our manners and our institutions. The matter was very much discussed on 'Change to day and condemned by all. We believe the whole thing will amount to nothing, as the good sense of the masses will outweigh any such attempted demonstration of vanquished political animosity. The transmission of power from Pellegrini to Saenz Pena, without civil war or revolt after a period of such unexampled misfortune and political ferment, is, we admit, the great cause of the improved atmosphere in the market, but it is not the only cause; another and very powerful element has been last week's rain, which in the language of Mr. Lavarello has saved the Santa Fé wheat crop. There can be no doubt whatever that the country and the market are entering on a new departure. The political programme of that departure is to be sketched in Congress by the new Minister of the Interior, Dr. Quintana. The financial programme by Dr. Romero. Great political and financial changes await us. Let us all hope that they will bring back the country to its prosperity of bygone years.

Lord Mayor Bollini's farewell address was read by everyone on 'Change. We give a precis of it in another column. He proved an active, energetic Mayor. He says that the new town-hall or Municipality in the Boulevard, one of the grandest buildings in town, will soon be finished at a cost of $150,000 m/n, and that the Municipal revenue for the year up to date shows an increase of $84,943.-69 m/n over the revenue of last year.

The great law-suit of Belaustegui *versus* Baudrix is at last finished, and the defendant is ordered to pay the plaintiff 43,422 Oriental gold dollars with interest.

The Courts have awarded Don Francisco Piñero $70,000 m/n as fees for winding up the testamentaria of the late Don Felix Alzaga. We are of opinion that the winding up of testamentarias costs more in this country than in any other part of the habitable globe.

The Platense steamer Mercurio arrived in the Boca to-day after a pleasant trip of 72 hours from Patagones. She has brought up a large quantity of produce and 500 tons of salt, the largest cargo of the kind yet received from the South by the Rio Negro Salt Company. She brought 20 passengers, amongst others Messrs. Anasagasti, Traub, Hansen and Carl Captain Horatio Pritchard relates that the last storm, one of the fiercest ever experienced here, caught the Mercurio in her down trip off Cape Corrientes. On the arrival off the Rio Negro bar, which it would have been impossible to cross, the sea was so heavy that he decided to make for San Blas, in order to save the deck cargo. Captain Pritchard with the aid of Fitzroy's chart entered the port of San Blas on Monday morning by the coast Channel, and the Mercurio whistle soon brought a crowd to the coast. Mr. and Mrs. Buckland and family and Mr. Caparavici and family and the other passengers landed, and those bound for Patagones took a carriage at the San Blas Estancia, arriving that evening at destination. The Mercurio was compelled to remain two days in the port, as the sea was very heavy outside and the weather unpropitious. Finally on Wednesday morning Cap. Pritchard left the port and with the aid of Rivadavia's chart took the Constitucion Channel and successfully made his way out. He had, however, to remain 24 hours outside the Rio Negro bar, which he finally crossed, arriving safely in Patagones, after what may be termed an eventful trip. Captain Pritchard speaks very highly of the advantages of the port of San Blas, but for whose friendly shelter he would probably have lost the carriages, lumber and other deck cargo with which the Mercurio was laden.

Births

On the 3rd October, at Floresta, F.C O., the wife of W. S. Mayne, of a son.

On the 4th of October, at her father's house, Elm Field, Sheffield, the wife of Frank B. Deakin, of a daughter.

On the 10th October, at Barracas al Sud, the wife of J. T. Stanfield, of a daughter.

On the 25th September, at Tucuman, the wife of W. O'Shaughnessy, F.C.B.A.y R., of a son

On the 3rd October, at Las Palmas, the wife of E. H. Gilson, Esq., of a son.

On the 20th August, at Glen Rosa Farm, North Carolina, U. S., the wife of H. H. Alexander, of a son.

At the English High School, the wife of A. Watson Hutton, Rector, prematurely of a daughter (still-born).

On the 25th September, at the Est. Santa Ana, Carmen de Areco, the wife of Lawrence Wheeler, of a daughter.

On the 5th September, at Mayfield, Ealing Common, London, the wife of Mr. William Orr, Estancia Santa Ines, Venado Tuerto, of a daughter

Marriages.

On the 4th of October, at St. Peter's Anglican Church, Flores, by the Rev. A.G. Lennox-Robertson, George Frank, third son of the late C. Thompson of Buenos Ayres and Liverpool, to Edith Margaret, eldest daughter of James James, formerly of St. Mawes, Cornwall. No cards.

On the 5th October, at the Civil Registry and afterwards at the Merced Church, Henry, eldest son of the late Captain Thomas Chester, to Eliza, second daughter of Patrick Ward, Esq., of Lezama.

On the 3rd October, at the Civil Registry, George F. Thompson to Edith M. James.

On the 5th of October, at the Holy Trinity Church, Lomas, by the Rev. Canon Pinchard, Lewis Philips, fourth son of Mr. David Philips, of St. Clears, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, to Eva Minnie Pollard, youngest daughter of Mr. James Pollard, of Los Robles, Banfield, F.C.S.

Deaths.

On the 2nd October, at the British Hospital, Patrick Myers, aged 38.

On the 4th October, James A, youngest son of the late George Dowse of this city, aged 44.

On the 2nd October, at Carcarañá, Province of Santa Fé, Thomas Thomas, aged 74 years.

On the 10th October, at 1162 Santa Fe, James P. Cox, aged 46 years.

On the 6th October, at 826 Jujuy, Alfred John Underwood, aged 4 years and 4 months.

On the 11th October, at her residence, 530 Calle Patagones, Mary Jane, aged 34 years, the beloved wife of Luke Kelly and daughter of John Bowen, late of Dublin.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly Line of Steamers.

The steamers of this Company will sail in the following order:—

For Europe from Montevideo

BRITANNIA Capt. Brown
20th Oct. for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeanx, Plymouth and Liverpool.

SORATA Capt. Adey
Nov. 3rd for Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

For Pacific from Montevideo

ACONCAGUA, Capt. McWatt
Oct 13th, for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

LUSITANIA Capt. Kite
Oct. 26th, for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

WILSON, SONS & Co., Ltd.
Buenos Aires
Reconquista 365

United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co., Limited
R. PLATE SERVICE.

Regular sailings between Santos, Rio Janeiro and New York, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham, Para, Barbadoes, and St. Thomas.

The steamship—
VIGILANCIA Oct. 28th
The steamship—
SEGURANCA
Will sail from Rio on or about
Nov. 25
The steamship—
FINANCE Dec. 16th

The steamers carry first and third-class passengers and are fitted with every modern improvement for their comfort.

Passengers from River Plate Ports are conveyed by any first class steamer they may select, and arrangements have now been made allowing them to tranship in Rio immedia ely on their arrival, should the connecting steamer be in port at the time. (N.B. The U. S. and B.M. steamers are usually in port three or four days prior to the date fixed for sailing)

Staterooms and berths will be allotted to passengers here, through to destination.

Connection from the R. Plate:

The last opportunity for passengers from the Plate to connect with the VIGILANCIA at Rio as above, will be by the Lumber & Holts steamship, COLERIDGE hence on the 22nd October.

Through to the United States

Without change by the American steamship.

ALLIANCA

This first class passe ger pocket will leave New York for the River Plate about the 28th of September, and after a short stay here, will be despatched on her return to New York (via Southern Brazilian ports) early in November.

Agents for the River Plate:
MESSRS. SAMUEL B. HALE & Co.
For freight, passages, and other particulars apply to the sub-agents:
WILLIAMS & Co.,
Buenos Aires, 328 Cuyo.
Montevideo, 122 Cerrito
1412 xp

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMP.

The following are the proposed sailings of this company's steamers:—

TAMAR Capt. Exham Oct 15
For Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

Accelerated Service.

MAGDALENA Capt. Rignud Oct. 26
For Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

Special attention is drawn to the accelerated service by which passengers are landed at Southampton within 22 days of leaving the River Plate.

All these steamers are provided with the best accommodation for carrying passengers, and persons wishing to bring out friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.

For other information apply to
HENRY L GREE
Reconquista 412
Agents in Rosario—BARNETT & Co

Liverpool Brazil & River Plate Steamers

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

HORROX ANTWERP Hening Oct. 6th
Loading in the Darsena

R.O AND NEW YORK
FLAMSTEED, Buck Oct. 12th
loading in the Boca and La Plata
ANTWERP and LONDON
Via Rio, Bahia and Southampton
MASKELYNE Gregory Oct. 20th
Loading in the Darsena and La Plata
ANTWERP and LONDON
via Rio, Bahia and Southampton
COLERIDGE Brown Oct. 30th
Loading in Dock 1

Reductions made in favour of families and companies. First-class return tickets available for twelve months at a reduction of one-fourth.

Prepaid passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and Passengers for New York will connect with the New York boat from Rio.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked * are now specially provided for Passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

T. S. BOADLE & Co, Agents.
449, Calle Reconquista.

REGULAR GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg - South American Steamship Co.

REGULAR LINE BETWEEN THE RIVER PLATE & HAMBURG

Names of the steamers:—

Amazona	Petegonia
Argentina	Pernambuco
Bahia	Petropolis
Belgrano	Porto Alegre
Campinas	San Nicolas
Ceara	Santos
Cintra	Tijuca
Curityba	Uruguay
Itapurica	Valparaiso
Lisenbon	Olinda
Montevideo	Paraguassu
Rio	

The following steamers will sail

Direct for Hamburg
Probably touching Brazil

CEARV, Capt. J Gottsche Oct. 10
BELGRANO Capt. F. Rohlfs Oct. 18
CINTRA, Capt. A. Sauberlich Oct. 28
CURITYBA, Capt. A Birch Nov. 10

All these steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses, and take cargo, parcels and specie.

These steamers receive cargo for Bremen and ports of Denmark, Swedon and Norway; transshipment of same in Hamburg for account of the Company.

For freight, passage and further particulars apply to the Agents,
E. KATTENBUSCH
Succ. of Luders & Co.
861, Rivadavia

Buenos Ayres
ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL
The Annual Sports

Of this school will be held in the grounds on TUESDAY NOVEMBER 1st at 11 a.m. Contributions of prizes or money may be forwarded to the Rector or any member of the Committee of the Club.
A. WATSON HUTTON, M.A. etc.
Rector.
251 oc8 nv1

Imperial German Mail
Norddeutscher Lloyd

Regular Line between the River Plate and Bremen, via Vigo and Antwerp, The Steamships

BERLIN Capt. Weber Oct. 15
STHASSBURG Capt. H Winter Oct. 30
HANNOVER Capt. M v. d. Decken No. 15
FRANKFURT, W Kuhlmann, Nov. 30

All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd Class Passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses. Receive cargo, specie, and parcels to all the above ports and subject to transhipment for

HAMBURG

And ports of England, Holland and Ia ... bination with the

Forenede Dampskibs Selskab and Copenhagen

From Antwerp to and from the ports of Norway and the Baltic.

The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Third-Class Passage from Buenos Ayres to Antwerp..... $35 gold
Third-Class Passage from Buenos Ayres to Bremen..... $40 gold

For Freight and Passages and further particulars apply to—
R. von Emster, Agent,
MAIPU 185 n/n.

NELSON LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

For Liverpool Direct
HIGHLAND LASSIE
Capt. King
to sail on or about
October 18th
HIGHLAND GLEN
CAPTAIN BLAIR
to sail on or about
Nov. 7th
For freights or passage apply to the Agents—
Hugh Nelson & Co.
186 San Martin
450 n21 xp

"WARD LINE"
OF STEAMERS.
Regular sailings from
NEW YORK
FOR
Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and Rosario.

The magnificent first-class steamer
FEDERATION
2472 tons reg. 300 h.p.
Now loading and to sail from New York on or about
Sept 20th.

Following the steamships
Cresswell 2030 tons reg. 200 h.p.
Centurion 1942 " " 170 "

For freight, passage and all other particular apply to
SHAW BROTHERS,
75 Calle Piedras.
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WILLIAMS & CO.
328 Calle Cuyo, Buenos Ayres.
122 Calle Cerrito, Montevideo.
rn16 ep 0 xp

MAC IVER LINE
Regular Sailings
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL
AND THE
RIVER PLATE

The splendid steamship—
CICILY
Captain Hetherington
Has superior accommodation for a few passengers.
For further particulars apply to the Agent
Robert R. Mac Iver,
249 Reconquista
806 oct1 xp

HOUSTON
LINE OF STEAMERS
WEEKLY BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL
AND THE
BRAZILS & RIVER PLATE

SAILINGS
Hellenes
Capt. Baynon
Oct. 30th
Hesperides
Capt. Evans
Nov. 10th
Hydarnes
Capt.
Nov. 20th
For freight, and other particulars apply to the agents:
C. M. Huergo & Co.,
425 Reconquista 425
448 xp2 xp

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Compañia Francesa de Navegacion a Vapor.

Salidas de Buenos Aires para Dunkerque y Havre.

Precios de los Pasages.

1ra clase $150 o/o—3a clase.
(Camsrote) $70 o/o—3a clase.
(Entrepuente) $30 oro.

Se despachan pasages del Havre o Burdeos a Buenos Ayres.

Por mas informes ocurrir al Agente General

A. CHANCEREL
320- RECONQUISTA- 320

HOULDER BROTHERS & CO.S,
Regular Line of Steamers.

The following steamers will sail on or about the under-mentioned dates:—

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO

Ovingdean Grange
Capt. Crichton
Oct 15th
FOR LIVERPOOL
Zephyrus
Captain Persson
Oct 20th

These steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Passenger rate, 1st Class £25

Arrangements can be made to land passengers at Grand Canary.

HOULDER BROTHERS & CO.
372--Cuyo--372

Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co, Ld.
Monthly line of steamers
between N. Zealand & London

Steamer	Tons Reg.	To sail from Rio Janeiro
DORIC	4784	Sept 9
ARAWA	5026	Oct. 7
COPTIC	4448	Nov. 4
IONIC	4753	Dec. 2
Tainui	5031	Dec. 30

THROUGH FARES FROM BUENOS AYRES TO LONDON.

1st	2nd	3rd
£35	£20	£12

For passages and further information apply to
WILSON, SONS & Co., Ld.,
Buenos Aires,
Reconquista 365.
Montevideo: Calle Solis 55
Rio,
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MARTIN J. EGGIN

THEATRES.

POLITEAMA ARGENTINO—Gran compañia Geresgrafica, Citta di Genova de propiedad Giovenni Ansaldo.

TEATRO SAN MARTIN—Compañia de Operetas, Operas Comicas y Fiabas de Rafael Tomba.
Viernes 14—La Mascotte.

TEATRO ODEON Calle Esmeralda y Corrientes propiedad del Sr. D. E Bieckert. Gran Compañia Dramatica Italiana de Giovanni Emanuel.
Viernes 14—Frou Frou.

TEATRO DE LA COMEDIA—Empresa Pastor Garrido. Gran Compañia comica e Zarzuela, director de Orquesta D. Rogilio Juerez

TEATRO ALHAMBRA—Direccion Roldan y P. Diaz.
Viernes 14—El Año 92, Toma Mate Che, Las Canpanadas, La restauracion.

EOLIES—FORLET Calle Maipu entre-i Cuyo y Corrientes Direccion Forlet. Funcion todas las noches.
Viernes 14—Don Juan en los Infiernos.

CIRCO BUENOS AIRES—Compañia Ecuestre y Acrobatica dirijida por el Clown Bozan.
HOY—Juan Moreira.

TEATRO ODEON

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT
Tableaux Vivants
In Aid of
ST. JOHN'S ORGAN FUND
On Wednesday 19th Oct.
at 8.30 punctually.

Programme

FIRST PART.

Overture....Merry Wives of Windsor.... (Nicolai)
Orchestra.
Solo..She wandered down the mountain side.....(Clay)
Miss Lumb.
Solo.. Mr. Magrane.
Violin Solo.. (a) Reverie....(Vieuxtemps)
(b) Mazurka..(Zarzycki)
Mme. Ronquett.
Solo .... Il povero Marinar.... (Millilotti)
Miss Nicholson.
Duet ..... Aida ..... (Verdi)
Mme. Dunant and Miss Lumb.

SECOND PART.

Overture..
Orchestra.
Tableaux 1 ..... Mary Queen of Scots.
,, 2 ..... Watteau Shepherds.
,, 3 ..... Mark Anthony and Cleopatra.
,, 4 ..... Minuet Directoire.
,, 5 ..... Home Sweet Home.
,, 6 ..... Village Fete.

Incidental music by the Orchestra under the direction of Mons. Ismael.
Tickets to be had at Mr. Grants' Calle Cangallo 469.
At conclusion of performance there will be special trains and trams.

Lomas Academy
ATHLETIC CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will take place in Lomas on Saturday the 29th inst. The meeting will be held in the Lomas Academy (by kind permission of the Principals) and will commence at 8.15 p.m.

341 oc11 15

ON 'CHANGE.

Thursday, October 13th 1892.

The market opened under the excellent impression produced by yesterday's transfer of power. All greet the advent of a new epoch which promises reform and improvement, and the whole market is plunged in a campaign against the gold premium. Eighteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; at the first brush the price opened at $51.80, and fell to 51.50, closing at 51.90, say 218.89⅔ premium. A few sovereigns were sold at $16.10, nominal, say 219.44⅔ premium. The market appears to be on a sharp incline, and covering operations are merely acting as a slight brake on the falling impetus of the speculation.

Patriotic Bonds improved also this morning and rushed to 72.80 for cash, 73 for the end of the month, and 73.40 for the end of November: the stock has quite recovered from the Santa Catali na scare and is soaring again. Strange to say, nothing was done in Internal Bonds; there is a fear in the market that some ministerial bill may affect the rate of interest of these bonds. Catalinas looked better also: about nine thousand shares were sold; the price for cash and end of the month closed at 9.80. Municipal Consols advanced to 58.40 for cash and 58.70 for 30th inst. Obligaciones of the Banco Constructor de la Plata were steady at 1.10.

La Plata Cedulas experienced a great spurt. It is quite evident that holders of La Plata Cedulas attach much importance to the advent of the new Government. The closing price was paid at 32. The chief cause of the rise is the news from London, where the peaceful transfer of power here has produced such an excellent impression that all Argentine stocks, especially Cedulas, have risen like rockets. Telegrams received to-day from London give the following quotations:—

1886 Loan—71⅝.
National Cedulas A—32¼.
Do. do. E—29½.
Provincial Ced. P—10.
This is a heavy rise in 48 hours.

Several lots of new wool arrived at the Plaza Constitucion this morning. One cross-Lincoln parcel, from Mr. Thompson's famous estancia in the district Magdalena, consigned to Mr. Thompson, was much admired, but was not sold; the parcels from the Thompson estancia are famed in the market for their splendid quality. Another parcel, from Mr. Pradere's estancia, consigned to Mr. Bonorino, was exhibited but not sold; the quality was also cross-Lincoln. The second consignment from Messrs Basualdo's estancia La Chancha arrived to-day to the consignment of Mr. Llavallol; our readers may remember that not many days ago the first parcel from this estancia was sold at $94 per 10 kilos; this second parcel, however, only brought forward bidders at $84 per 10 kilos. A parcel of "puro fuerte" mestizo Rambouillet wool from Trenquelauquen, consigned to Messrs Perez and Areto, was reported sold at $6 per 10 kilos.

In the Central Produce Market, Messrs Duggan Bros received to-day a fair parcel of mestizo Rambouillet wool; another parcel of the same quality, from Bragado, was received by Messrs Saturnino Unzue Hijos; it was not sold. The parcel of wool from Mercedes, consigned to Mr. Patrick Ham, for which $81 was offered the other day, obtained only $8 per 10 kilos to-day and was not sold.

Exchange ruled dull; we quote the following rates:—

On London—47⅞d.
On Paris—5.02-503 fcs.
On France—5.02½-5.03½ fcs.
On Antwerp—5.03-5.04 fcs.
On Germany—4.05-4.06 marks.
Discounts continue easy.
Cheques of the Provincial Bank closed this morning at 35% discount, those of the National Bank at 174% discount. Bonos of the La Plata Mortgage Bank closed at 19.80% of their face value.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares at the first ring to-day:—

Ounces—
For cash.. 17,827 at 51.80-70-60-70 60-50-60-70-80-90.

Sovereigns—
For cash.. £266 at 16.10.

Patriotic Bonds—
For cash.. 31,000 at 72.70-80.
Oct. 14.... 30,000 at 72.70.
Oct. 30.... 20,000 at 73.00.
Nov. 30.... 20,000 at 73.40.

Catalinas Mo1es—
For cash.. 5,200 at 10-9.90-80.
Oct. 15.... 900 at 9.80-10.00-9.70
Oct. 30.... 2,600 at 9.90-10.00-9.90 80.

Municipal Consols—
For cash.. 1,100 at 58.40.
Oct. 30.... 10,000 at 58.70.

Obligaciones—
For cash.. 150 at 1.10.

Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—
For cash. K 20,000 at 31.50.
For cash. L 15,000 at 31.50-32.
For cash..N 28,000 at 31-31.30-32-31 50.
For cash..O 11,000 at 31-32.00.
For cash..P 55,000 at 31.20-50-32-31-50-32.

Immediately after the first ring, an auction was called and the following stocks were knocked down:—

100 Obligaciones Banco Constructor at 1.05.
5 Acciones La Cia. Primitiva de Gas, Serie B at $50 par at 85.
51 Banco B. A. at 5.50
1 Titul Loteria Municipal at 50.
1 Accion Heladora Cooperativa 100 at 2.
15 Acciones Cooperativa Telefonica 20 at 11.
10,000 Deuda Municipal 1882 at 57.
25 Acciones Servicio Mensageria la Capital at 1.60.
20 Banco Comercio de la Plata at 10.50
2 Titulos A $100 Emprestito Municipal at 56½.

All produce shows a headlong fall, owing to the heavy decline in gold in the last few days. There is no denying the fact that new wools are moving off slowly, that there is little interest in the article, and that sales are difficult: some of the consignees are already learning a severe lesson. Already in Constitucion, new wools for which 84 dollars per 10 kilos have been offered, are being sent to deposit: this is sheer madness, in face of the magnificent state of politics and the imminent decline in gold. There are consignees who insist upon sending wool to the Plaza Once when there is at present no market for the staple: they have been obliged to load the wool in carts and send it back to 'barracas' in the south Plaza; the expense falling necessarily upon the farmer.

The snag-up of produce in the Plaza Constitucion is so great that the Great Southern Railway cannot unload all the waggons full with skins, hides, wool, cereals etc. There is no space, no accommodation for all this produce: the result we see in the enormous trains of loaded waggons stationed at Sola. Several consignees who have been waiting in vain for several days for their consignments, have protested against this state of affairs before the Tribunal de Comercio of the Plaza Constitucion. The squeeze this season promises to be simply phenomenal: there are already 'guias' eight days behind hand, which is a great inconvenience. It is idle to expect the Constitucion to hold all the produce of the south: people in the camp should pay attention to this fact and prevent the snag-up by sending their produce along to the Central Produce Market in Barracas.

There was no mistake about the closing of the Bolsa for the fetes yesterday. Unusually the door in Calle Piedad is closed fast, whilst the door facing the Plaza is but half closed. Yesterday, however, both doors were hermetically shut and no one could get into the building. We presume that the police did this, as there may have been advices of parties intending to get to the balconies with whistles, which we very much doubt. In Calle Victoria, facing the Foreign Club, there were frequent scares caused by boys whistling, which was at once put down by the police. The Italian demonstration in Calle Callao was one of the largest ever witnessed in this city, and all street traffic in the neighbourhood was brought to a standstill, whilst the various Italian clubs with bands playing and banners flying marched past. People who want to know the Italian population of this city should have been in Calle Callao yesterday at 3 o'clock. Placards with the names of the different clubs were put up at intervals, all down the street. It is really astonishing the number of Italian clubs in this city. They far outnumber not only every other nationality but all the other clubs in the city. Calle Florida was completely held by the police; a vigilante was posted on each side every three yards, and all this precaution was on account of the rumour that 7000 whistles had been distributed for the purpose of whis l ng the ex-president on his way back to his house in Calle Florida.

The Paraguayan Government has sent us another batch of pamphlets in English giving all information about the President Gonzalez colony and also the law authorizing the various agricultural prizes to colonists, which we have already published. Parties wishing to know anything more about this law and the colony can, by applying at our office, obtain a pamphlet free of all charge.

The President and Directors of the Banco de la Nacion all retired to-day, having sent in their resignations to the new Government, and a new board will now be named with Don Manuel Aguirre President. Mr. Aguirre, aside from being one of the richest men in this city, is peculiarly eligible, having already filled many high posts of trust and negotiated a loan for the Province of Buenos Ayres many years ago. He is a man of very fixed principles and will give way to no influence in the discharge of duty. He is entirely of the old school and opposed to all the extreme financial theories which have so long held the ascendant in this market. The management of the Banco de la Nacion has to the present been excellent, the only weak point being its too numerous branches. We hear on best authority that the bank will be turned into a joint stock company, completely free of Government control, which, no doubt, will bring back confidence: but there is no denying that so far there is very little confidence in any of the banks: and we see by the police reports how the people still keep their money and their savings in their houses Merchants, of course, deposit in the banks the same as ever, but the general public does not, and the day the public has confidence in the Banco de la Nacion, the savings of the working-classes will flow into it in millions. The best way to obtain that confidence is to free it from all government control and make it a purely joint stock concern which, we are glad to say, is the new Minister's programme. The falling off of working-class deposits in all the banks is an admitted fact, and but a natural sequence of the disastrous banking crisis of 1891. We all know who is responsible for that crisis and we all see the blunder that produced it. The lesson was a severe one for our statesmen and we hope will not be lost sight of.

The following further new wool sales are reported:—

15,000 kilos Lincoln, estancia Pradere at $10⅝, and for mestiza fina $9.
3,000 do. Rambouillet, very light, at $9.50⅝.
5,000 do. mestiza Lincoln at $9.
2,500 do. fine do. at $6.70.
2,500 do. Lincoln inferior at $6.80.

There are two or three lots in the market not yet sold.

150,000 kilos old wool in deposit at $8 00⅝.

Wheat—
9,000 bags barletta, free on board, at $8.500⅝.
4,000 do. do. Plaza Once, at $8.60.
200 do. Frances, at $8.90.
100 do. inferior, at $7.80.
1,800 bags barletta at Plaza Constitucion, at $9.
1,100 do. do. at 8.60 to 8.90.
600 do. Frances, at $9.
750 do. candeal inferior, at $7.
800 do. maize at Plaza Constitucion, at $6.20.
400 do. morocho at $6.45.
15,000 do. on Bolsa at reserved price.

Letters from Rosario say that at the colonies of San Lorenzo and Jesus Maria there is still a stock of 50,000 bags of wheat on sale and ready for export.

The official returns of the export of cereals from all ports of the republic for the 9 months of the current year give the following splendid figures:—

	Kilos	
Wheat.....	406-231-549	
Maize.....	373-692-053	
Barley.....	897-413	
Linseed.....	29-440-048	
Mani.....	7-616	
Flour.....	3 461-565	
Hay.....	9 554-875	
Guinea maize.	11-976	
Birdseed	4-050	
Potatoes	218-511	
Bran	1-905-389	

and even the returns for the last fortnight, notwithstanding that it is the close of the season and a time when generally produce business is over, show splendidly for the country, viz:

	Kilos.
Wheat.....	7,185,023
Maize	35,409,894
Linseed	187,510
Flour.....	148,785
Guinea maize	11,976
Bran	297,270

Several large contracts for new wools in the Partidos Juarez and General Lapridu, deliverable on the estancias, at from 5.50 to 7⅝, and it is rumoured that the wool of a well-known estancia in Bragado has been bought by an "acopiador" at 10⅝, deliverable on the estancia. This is about the highest price yet paid for new wool, and we very much fear that buyers outside will, like last year, if they be not very careful, make heavy losses. The Bragado wool must be delivered before the end of the month.

The Board of Public Works have reported on an application filed by the Entre Rios Railway Company for authority to build and work a wharf 570 metres long on the Parana. The Board state that the petition must be sent to Congress.

Up to a late hour to-day the Minister of Finance had not received a single resignation from the Boards of the National Bank or Banco de la Nacion.

Minister Romero issued a decree to-day, viz.:—

"Whereas it is indispensable for the sound march of Government to know the exact condition of the National treasury and of all the engagements of the Nation, the President of the Republic

DECREES:

1st—The Contaduria shall draw up a balance-sheet with—

a.—All the revenue and resources up to date.
b.—Balances of the budget, item for item.
c.—Amount of the consolidated and floating debt, including all accounts going through liquidation.
d.—Engagements provided for by special laws or extraordinary funds.
e.—Amounts due for back service on loans, guarantees, and concessions.
f.—All other engagements of the National Treasury.

Art. 2nd.—Let the Contaduria Nacional be instructed accordingly.

SAENZ PEÑA
J. J. Romero

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares at the second ring to-day:—

Ounces—
Oct. 14.... 6,050 at 51.70.

Patriotic Bonds—
Oct. 14.... 218,000 at 73 40.
Oct. 31.... 245,000 at 73.50.
Nov. 30.... 80,000 at 74.00.

Internal Bonds of 1882—
Oct. 14.... 118,000 at 66.70.
Oct. 31.... 130,000 at 66.80.

Catalinas Moles—
Oct. 14.... 1,900 at 9.90.
Oct. 31.... 200 at 9.90.

Municipal Consols—
Oct. 14.... 170,000 at 59.40.

Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—
Oct. 14 E... 1,000 at 31.40.
Sep. 17..K 10,000 at 31.40.
Oct. 14..L 35,000 at 31.40.
Oct. 14..N 25,000 at 31.70.
Oct. 14..O 50,000 at 31.70.

The Finance Minister has ordered the Treasury to make no payment until the debts and means of meeting them of the nation are ascertained.

The rise of one dollar in Municipal Bonds at the second ring attracted attention. Many new buyers came forward, as it is believed they will shortly be quoted in London.

There were sellers of ounces at 51.80 after the second ring.

We take the following from Mr. William Printzenskold's shipping circular under date Rosario Oct. 1st.:—

Principal exports from the port of Rosario during September—

85,134 dry hides.
721 salted do.
706 bales wool.
275 bales sheepskins.
164 bales goatskins.
35 bales hair.
5,194,859 kilos wheat.
200,950 kilos linseed.
2,290,022 kilos maize.
1,595,680 kilos bran.
530 copper bars.
314,180 kilos bones.
64,000 kilos boneash.
925,000 kilos quebracho wood.
44,845 kilos horns.
75,025 bales hay.

Sundries—
600 kilos barley.
100 tons old iron.
14 bales viscacha skins.
200 tons flour.
1,098 q. quebracho wood.
1,550 c. quebracho extract.
43,300 kilog. peanuts.
4,125 kilos hoofs.
130 casks tallow.
17,500 kilos potatoes.

Charters—
American bk Clotilde, 445 tons, to load hay at Rosario for Rio Janeiro, rate $2.00 u.s. gold per 40 c. f. t.
Swedish s.s. Gota Kanal III, 113 tons, do wheat at Rosario for B. Ayres, do 4.00⅝ pr 1,000 kilos.
German barquen. Herman Becker, 385 tons, do hay at Rosario for Rio Janeiro, do 2.50 u s gold pr 40 c f.
Swedish s. s. Gota Kanal III, 113 tons, do general cargo at B. Ayres for Rosario, rate reserved.
British bk Ina Barclay, 460 tons, do hay at Rosario for Rio Janeiro, do 2.50 u s gold p 40 c f.
Brazilian bk Elisabeth, 369 tons, do hay at Rosario for Santos, do 3.50 do.
Swedish s. s. Gota Kanal I, 106 tons, do wheat at Rosario for Alvear (to s.s. Zenobia), do 2.02⅜ per 1,000 kilos
Swedish s. s. Gota Kanal I, 106 tons, do wheat at Rosario for B. Ayres, do 4.00⅝ do.
Norwegian bk Coronse, 456 tons, do hay at Rosario for Santos, do 3.50 u s gold p. 40 c f.
Swedish bk Barranca, 593 tons, do bones for channel f o, rate reserved.
British bk Mersey, 963 tons, do hay at Rosario for Rio Janeiro, do 2.10 u. s. gold p. 40 c. f.
Swedish bk Robert, 331 tons, do hay at Rosario for Rio Janeiro, do 2.30 do.
Danish schnr Rohl, 172 tons, do hay at Rosario for Rio Janeiro, do 2.00 do.
Austrian s. s. San Giusto, 1,205 tons, do hay at Rosario for Santos, rate reserved.
British bk Alexander Black, 575 tons, do hay at Rosario for Rio Janeiro, do 1.90 u s gold p 40 c. f.
American bk Addie Morril, 663 tons, do wool and hides at Rosario for Boston, do rate reserved.
British bk Alexander Black, 575 tons, do sugar at Pernambuco for N. York and Boston, rate 17 5/8p. ton of 2,240 lbs.

"As will be seen from this review shipments of cereals have declined considerably notwithstanding the low rates of freight which for some time have been quoted for steamers as well as for sailers.

"Freights in general have suffered a notable fall.

"Sailers have been chartered to load cargoes of hay for Rio Janeiro at $2 U. S. gold per 40 cubic feet, and even 1.90 has been done, whilst some parcels have been loaded in the steamers for the same port at $1.50.

"In my opinion freights will remain low for some time."

The returns of the Custom House to-day amounted to

	$⅝
Imports	221,697
Exports	6,520
	228,217
Gold	$⅝
Returns of the month up to date.....	2,416,677
Same time last year	1,884,160
Difference in favor of Oct. 1892.....	532,537
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	1,329 61,968,819
Same period of last year....	156,298 36,976,549
Difference in favor of 1892	— 24,991,870
Difference in favour 1891.	154.968

The Minister of Finance has fixed the rate of gold at 310 for payment of Customs dues.

Prices at the Corrales— October 13.

Novillos—
Gordas 50-60
Carne gorda 40-45.
Buenas carnes 00-28.00
Vacas—
Carne gorda 00-28
Buenas carnes 18.50
Flacos 14.
Terneros—
Buenos 12 00-20.00
Mamones 6.10.50.
Hides—
Novillo hides 9.80-11.50
Vacas 7.00-7.50.

SLAUGHTER.

	Yesterday	To-day
Novillos gordos.....	894	772
Carne gorda.....	228	167
Reses intilizadas.....	8	1
	1130	940

Arrivals at the Central Produce market to-day—

October 13.

51 waggons with the following—

	Kilos
3291 bags maize..	239,400
574 cow hides....	5,286
68 potro hides....	392
90 bales wool....	6,900
92 bags wheat..	14,089
6 waggon bones....	35,000

Shipping News.

Oct. 13.

The river was 19 feet deep in the channel in the morning, rose to 20 feet at noon and again fell to 19 feet in the afternoon.

ARRIVALS.

The British steamer Manin from Liverpool was put in quarantine.
The following got free pratique:
La Susanne Ballet from Rouen with general cargo.
Acquatur from Hull.
Eweone from Cardiff with coal to Platense.
Cassandra with general cargo.
Anna from Hull.
Victor from Pensacola with lumber.
Nelly Troop with coal from Cardiff.
Geneva with general cargo from New York.
Tillie Baker from St. Thomas with lumber to English Bank.
Arklow from Boston with lumber.
Santissima Maria from Marseilles.
Cavallier from Quebec with lumber.
Nellie Breth from New York with general cargo.
Adela Mete from Savannah with lumber.
Virgina from Cadiz with salt.

ENTERED.

Cintra from Roads.
Tamar from Roads at La Plata.
Venus from Salto.

DEPARTURES.

Rio Negro for Marseilles.

EXPECTED.

The Oroño with 2,000 tons of general cargo.
The Aquitaine left Santos on the 12th for the Plate.
The Sirio's passengers got free pratique to-day. Those by the Cintra and Tamar also landed.

Mails.

Oct. 13.

Cosmos for Uruguay 9 a.m.
Eolo for Montevideo at 4.30 p.m.

Oct 14.

Bolivia at 10 a.m.
Venus for Montevideo at 4.30 p.m.
Porto Alegre for Rio Grande do Sul at 3 p.m
Chile by land at 4.30 p.m.

October 15.

Berlin for Canaries and Europe at 12 m
America for Europe at 12 m.
Tamar for Brazil, Canaries and Europe.
Montevideo for Uruguay at 9 a.m.
Diamante for Asuncion at 9 a.m.
Eolo for Montevideo at 4.30 p.m.

Oct. 16.

Lafayette for Colonia at 8 a.m.
Venus for Uruguay at 9 a.m
San Martin for Asuncion at 12 m.

Civil Registry.

Births 77, Marriages 15, Deaths 49.

Birth.

On the 12th of October, the wife of Donald Hussey, Estancia San Martin, Vicente Casares, of a son.

✠

At Sion Church (Calle Piedras) a Novena of Masses will be celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Mooney of San Antonio. The Masses commence on the 13th and terminate on the 21st. The Masses will be at 8 o'clock.

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Rio Segundo Brewery.

Stout and Pale Ale

These beers were reported on by the famous Analyst Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall of London, the greatest authority on the subject in the world, and pronounced to be well brewed beers and free from metallic or other impurities." They are brewed from genuine Malt and Hops, without any admixture of chemicals, and pasteurized to preserve them in good condition for an indefinite period.

On sale at all the principal Restaurants and Confiterias in town.

Delivered at consumers' residences in quantities of 1 dozen and upwards.

Orders promptly attended to by the Sole Consignees
ALLAN RAMSAY & Co.
732-736 Calle San Martin
504 a 20 xp

Paper Money.

The substitution of Paper for metallic currency is a national gain: any further increase of Paper beyond this is but a form of robbery.—*John Stuart Mill on Inconvertible Paper Currency.*

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE.

E. Backer, M. Byrne, Very Rev. F Rector C. P.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LADIES' summer dresses. The choicest selection in Prints, Ginghams, De Lains and muslins to be had from Deakin and Davis, 578 Victoria.
h426 13 16

COOK and housemaid wanted, well recommended; high wages paid. 549 Calle Tucuman.
h418 13 16

THE only place in town where you can get imported wine from mount Vesuvius, Naples, is Venezuela 2799, for table use only, 80 the litre; sent to any part; try it and see what it is.
h427 13 16

GENERAL SERVANT wanted for a small family, where another servant is kept. Good references necessary. Calle Moreno 55, Belgrano.
h420 13 16

WANTED a good housemaid for an English family. Apply at 551 Montes de Oca, Barracas al Norte.
h419 13 16

MR. E. STUDERS' Agency, La Helvatica, Calle Piedad 1607, offers a good man cook who speaks English; a Spanish couple, man as waiter and woman as housemaid or children's maid.
h422 13 16

WANTED on the 1st. November a well furnished sala and two bedrooms with good board for a gentleman, lady and two children. Apply stating terms etc., to Apartments, this office.
h427 19 16

SALESMAN wanted at the English Tienda, 638 Alsina.
h429 13 16

LAND to be sold. 2293 metres for 700 paper dollars, in Olivos. Titles etc., in perfect order. Apply office No. 3, Florida 34.
h428 13 15

COGNAC BRADFORD, introducido por Reyne Hermanos y Cia., a 1.50 y a 2 pesos botella. Pidase en todas las confiterias y almacenes.
h397 13 n13

WANTED a good cook for Flores. Apply Alsina 471.
h421 13 20

TO BE LET for 1, 2 or 3 months, a comfortably furnished house in Mar del Plata, 3 squares from the Bristol hotel, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, offices and servants' room. Apply to Ravenscroft and Mills, Piedad 559, B. Aires.
h425 13 16

BELGRANO—To let a beautiful altos house with five large and well aired rooms, kitchen, servant's room and every convenience. The house is situated in the healthiest part of Belgrano, on the barranca, with splendid view to the river, balcony and large open patio. Only two squares from N. R. Station. The house will not be rented for less than a year and can be seen at any hour from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Calle Diagonal No 22. Esquinas Calles Pavon y Chacabuco, where particulars about terms etc. will be given.
392 13 20

The English Family Hotel.—962 Cangallo. Specially suited for Estancieros' families. A few Boarders taken. Breakfasts and dinners arranged for by the month. Address Mrs. Gordon, 962 Calle Cangallo.
393 13 16

SITUATION WANTED as housekeeper and companion. Apply "Strange" this office.
h418 13 16

HIGIENE Y ENFERMEDADES de la mariz al alcance de todos, por el Dr W. Tello, se venden a 60 centavos el ejemplar en la libreria de Jolly, Victoria 721.
132 5 n8

WANTED good general servant, for a small English family, duties light, good wages paid. Calle Colon 78, Flores.
396 13 20

WANTED a boy (English or Scotch) to look after horses, wait at table and make himself generally useful. Apply 23 Rivadavia, Belgrano.
3 0 13 16

WANTED—A young girl as general servant, Calle Serrano 1155, in front of Park gates, Palermo.
388 13 16

MARRIED COUPLE seek situation, wife as cook or housekeeper, man as general servant, (N. H.) 458 Calle Hornos, Barracas.
391 13 16

WILL THE LADY who lost her watch in Belgrano on Tuesday the 11th, kindly communicate with C. C. 76 Tres de Febrero, Belgrano.
394 13 17

TO LET in the house of an English family, two furnished rooms with board. Apply 860 Estados Unidos.
389 13 16

English Tobaccoes.

Received yesterday fine plug Cavendish, Golden cloud, Bird's Eye (Wills) at the Teneriffe tobacco store 724 Cangallo, the cheapest in town.
402 13 16

A WELL EDUCATED young girl wishes situation as lady's maid, Apply M. M. this office.
403 13 16

WANTED a general servant for Belgrano. Calle Suipacha No. 102, or to enquire, Tacuari No. 160 esq. Victoria.
404 13 16

PERPENDICULAR Grand Piano for sale, very fine and little used, will be sold cheap. Calle Moreno 1924.
386 13 20

WANTED a nursery governess to take charge of 3 children in Belgrano. Apply by letter to E. D. c/o Mess. Ravenscroft and Mills. 559 Piedad, B. Aires.
407 13 16

TO LET with or without board, a well furnished room, bathroom, gas. Cuyo 2113.
408 13 16

TO LET, in the house of an English family, furnished sala and bedrooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen; with board. Apply 2256 Cangallo.
409 13 16

MANCHESTED AND DRY GOODS, Englishman with 12 years' experience desires a position with an importing house. Can keep books; or as clerk in a general import business. Importacion this office.
410 13 16

FOR SALE, double telescope raceglass axial adjustment for different eyes. Fifty pesos paper. Not half price paid in London five years ago. Apply "Glass" this office.
411 13 16

THE SALVATION ARMY is anxious to place a matrimonio with two children, honest and steady. Apply to Major A. de Barritt, 1448 Chacabuco.
417 13 16

WANTED a situation as housemaid or plain cook, good references. Apply at Calle Bermejo 42.
413 13 16

WANTED a general servant for a small family. Address G. M. this office
415 13 20

TO LET in the house of a respectable family 1 or 2 nice rooms for gentlemen. Apply Calle Mexico No. 540.
416 13 16

CAPATAZ—Wanted for an estancia one who understands thoroughly the working of cattle and sheep. Apply 860 Venezuela.
414 13 16

MILNERS' SAFE—33x33 inches, for sale. Piedad 651.
412 13 16

WANTED a man servant for Lomas. References required. Apply to A. Romer, 387 Reconquista.
398 13 16

A SMART LAD, aged 13, speaking English and Spanish, seeks a place to wait at table or make himself generally useful; also a plain cook offers her services in the same house. Apply Bermejo 42.
295 13 17

Young men's Christian Association

521 — Cangallo — 531 (altos.)

On Friday evening 14th inst., Service of Song "Billy Bray" and Tea will be held commencing at 7.45. Admission $1 m/n.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.

EUROPE IN 7 MINUTES

From Galveston by 500,000 miles of
Inamurable Routes
and
Ten
Atlantic
Cables Duplexed
equal to
Twenty,
all in
Constant
operation
Night and Day:

London Office thus practically located at Galveston. When C. & S. A. Tel. Co's cable duplicated and duplexed present superior service will be further improved.

173 calle SAN MARTIN.

408 oc13 nv13

REMATE
POR
MACKINLAY HERMANOS
Terrenos en Belgrano
El Domingo 23 de Octubre
a las 3 p.m.

El dia y hora arriba indicado procederamos a vender sobre los mismos terrenos, 20 lotes de todos tamaños y con la base de

25 CENTAVOS

Los terrenos estan situados en la Calle Pavon, Calle 6a y Calle 7a, proyectada entre terrenos Municipales y sucesion de Simon Hornos.

Por planos y datos a nuestra casa, San Martin 92.

399 oc13 23

QUOTATION.

"Advices from Santa Fe state that there need be no apprehension about the wheat crop, which is now out of danger. THIS IS GOOD NEWS."

"Standard," Oct. 11th

Telegram received by us same day

"The Hail Storm night before last destroyed the standing wheat of Copello & Co. insured by you for $17,500 under Policy No. 1168, wire me instructions M. Grandoli, Rosario."

Answered as follows:

"Send Mr. Pleas at once to adjust and draw for amount to cover.

La Porteña Insurance Co.
142—CALLE SAN MARTIN—146
CARLOS ABBEE HOLT,
Manager."

Thank you Mr. «Standard» as you say «There need be no apprehension» of course it is understood if a man has a policy in La Porteña, which has paid more claims in the same time than ANY other Company and which has now had the ball opened for the Hail Storms of this season.

CARLOS ABBEE HOLT
Manager

Missing Friends

Borg, Costentino, left Malta 1891 for B. Ayres, enquiry from wife.

Moorcraft, Henry, left Liverpool 5 years ago in vessel Palmis for South America.

Anderson Captain. Shipped from Philadelphia as Mate to Buenos Ayres, ship's name unknown, supposed to be died 1891.

Thomas, Ernest Henry, arrived B. Ayres December 1890 from Begelly, Pembrokeshire.

Thurlow Duncan. Formerly c/o H J Jennings, Aguas Corrientes, Recoleta, last heard from 1½ years ago.

Dacey Edmund. Formerly foreman at Labouleys Station, B A. and P Railway.

Smith, George. Formerly on Mr. Walker's yacht Alice, of 38 Anglesea Street, Liverpool.

Cecil A. Betts. Evidence of death at B. Ayres f 1885 to 89.

B McKeown, ex s.s. Araucaria, supposed drowned.

Wm. Kane, assisted cook on Hongesund seen at Buenos Ayres 2 years ago.

C Goodman. Last heard from 1891, June supposed employed as engine driver F. C. C. Argentina.

Thos Blain. Died suddenly Buenos Ayres 16 months ago.

John J Carter. Boiler maker at Rio Cuarto.

Alex. Sacramento. Last heard at Montes de Oca.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 20, 1892.
RONALD BRIDGETT
H. B. M. Consul.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS.

FIRST CLASS Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen; splendid large airy house with all the latest sanitary arrangements; lovely suites of rooms looking on Plaza 6 de Junio, the finest and most convenient situation in town excellent cooking and attendance, with cleanliness and comfort guaranteed. Apply Paraná 1221.
82 m3 m3 xp

TO LET a well furnished bedroom, with or without board, within one square of tramway to all parts of Buenos Aires, stabling of required. Apply No. 315 Calle 135 Montes de Oca.
19 1 m1

TO LET—The comfortable English built house 132 Rioja. Contains 6 rooms, complete gas, water and drainage services. Keys 3058 Rivadavia For terms etc apply 312 Suipacha.
744 22 29

CAMP—To rent three leagues of splendid camp for grazing, in the Partido of Tuyu, camp known as the "Laguna de Juancho." Particulars Florida 446.
h32 1 17

TO LET a nice house Calle Gallo 1440 close to corner Santa Fé. It has 7 rooms, bath room, algibe, aguas corrientes etc Particulars Larrea 1427.
176 5 15

HOUSE TO LET adjoining the English church San Martin (F C B a R), 3 rooms and very large garden. Low rent to eligible tenant. Apply 162 Calle Maipu.
189 6 xp

TO LET in Belgrano two rooms for two brothers or two friends, with board in front of the park, terms moderate. Apply Calle Rivadavia No. 52.
194 6 14

HOUSE TO LET

Calle Ministro Ingles esq Juncal. Eleven rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, coach-house and stabling for three horses etc. Gas throughout. Good garden. Built especially for an English family, with every regard to comfort. Apply 163 Calle Maipu.
190 oc6 xp

TO LET in Quilmes, in Calle Sarmiento and Progreso, a beautiful house with large garden. It has 8 large rooms, 3 galleries, stabling, peon rooms, windmill to irrigate garden and every convenience. The house will not be rented for less than a year. For particulars Calle 25 de Mayo 1183, Mr. Prosser's office, or Barnal, facing the station.
h239 7 14

TO LET in the house of an English family a well furnished room, for single gentleman, with gas, bath and attendance Esmeralda 465, altos.
221 7 14

TO LET in a French family, without children, a splendid sala and bedroom both with balconies to the street, only lodger. Apply 781 25 de Mayo.
230 7 20

TO LET a fine sala with bedroom, also two other rooms well furnished for single, gentleman, moderate price. 25 de Mayo 257.
291 10 14

TO LET in the house of a private family in Almagro, for married couple or one or two ladies, a beautifully furnished sala semi-sala, bedrooms etc, with use of dining room, or board if desired. Address by letter "Piedad" Poste de Comercio.
255 10 14

TO LET rooms, furnished or unfurnished, kitchen if required. Has sanitary service, eight or nine squares from Dock No. 1; can be let cheap. No children in the house. Chacabuco 1150, altos.
h319 10 14

SE ALQUILA para uno o dos caballeros, una pieza amueblada con piano y pension o sin ella. Hay cuarto de baño y no hay niños. Tambien se dan lecciones de Castellano. A dos cuadras de la Plaza Victoria, Calle Moreno 463.
297 10 14

TO LET in Belgrano a nice little quinta house of 4 rooms with gas, electric bell, water service, bathroom and every other convenience. To see same Calle Castelli 110 at any hour to the day, and for particulars apply Florida 955.
308 10 14

BELGRANO—To let unfurnished, 4 rooms and kitchen, in a house facing the Plaza. Apply 67 Lavalle, Belgrano.
322 10 14

BELGRANO—To let two well furnished bed rooms with board and use of sitting-room, dining-room, bathroom and a large garden. Apply at Calle Pavon 17 corner of Chacabuco.
2 8 8 16

To Families of Good Taste in Search of Health

To be let in Belgrano, the "Quinta Riva", a charming and comfortable residence, No 1127 Calle Santa Fé, on the Barranca, from which the view is magnificent. This house contains ten spacious rooms, with all other conveniences; viz gardeners lodge coach house, splendid garden, large winery, choice fruit trees, and alfalfa fields (5 cuyos 30.000 varas. Apply at Pilar 1624, from 8 to 12 p.m. Rent moderate, and contract will be given.
283 8 18

TO LET the splendid house Calle Juncal 2261, contains 12 large rooms, all decorated, two patios, bath, gas, aguas corrientes and drains. Lowest price 200 dollars. Particulars upstairs in same house.
h316 10 18

TO LET a comfortable house in San Isidro, suitable for winter or summer, with every convenience. Only a few paces from the railway. Contract will be given up to three years. To see same